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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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POETRY.

THE LAND OF USED-TO-BE.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Beyond the purple, hazy trees,
Of Summer's utmost boundaries;
Beyond the sands, beyond the seas,
Beyond the range of eyes like these,
And only in the reach of the
Enraptured gaze of memory,
There lies a land long lost to me,
The land of Used-to-be.

A land enchanted, such as swung
In golden seas when sirens clung
Along their dripping brinks, and sung
To Jason in that mystic tongue
That dazed men with its melody;
Oh, such a land, with such a sea
Kissing its shores eternally,
Is the fair Used-to-be.

The land where music ever girds
The air with belts of singing birds,
And sows all sounds with such sweet words
That even in the lowing herds
A meaning lives so sweet to me
Lost laughter ripples timidly
From lips brimmed o'er with all the glee
Of rare old Used-to-be.

Lost laughter and the whistled tunes
Of boyhood's mouth of crescent runes.
That rounded through long afternoons,
To serenading plenilunes,
When starlight fell so mistly
That, peering up from bended knee,
I dreamed 'twas bridal drapery
Hung over Used-to-be.

Oh land of love and dreamy thoughts
And shining fields and shady spots,
Of coolest, greenest, grassy plots,
Embossed with wild forget-me-nots,
And all the booms that cunningly
Lift their faces up to me
Out of the past, I kiss in thee
The lips of Used-to-be.

I love ye all, and with wet eyes
Turned glimmeringly on the skies.
My blessings like your perfumes rise,
Till o'er my soul a silence lies
Sweeter than any song to me,
Sweeter than any melody
Or its sweet echo, yea all three;
My dreams of Used-to-be.

—*Minneapolis Journal.*

STORY TELLER.

DR. KEENE'S STORY.

Frank Howard was one of my most intimate friends. I met him one summer in the Catskills, whither I had betaken myself for a week's change and fresh air. I put up at a lonely farm house, where Howard stopping a day to wait the arrival of some friends, was so unfortunate as to sprain his ankle. It was nothing serious, but it compelled him to remain quiet for a few days. His friends, arriving, proceeded on their way, leaving him in my care.

Frank was a cheery, happy, young fellow of twenty, and took his mishap with uncommon grace. I read to him from my small store of books and papers, and we had long and interesting talks. Frank was full of the enthusiasm of youth, and I, eight or ten years his senior, was, my steady going colleagues would have said, a visionary, romantic boy. Those few days made us better acquainted than we would have become in months of intercourse in the city. When Frank was able to rejoin his friends, my time was up and I returned to town, regretting the necessity that compelled me to part with the pleasant young fellow.

He did not forget his promise to look me up when he returned to the city, and from that time on we were the best of friends. I had, I am sure, more of his confidence than did any one else, and I talked to him in a way that my medical brethren would have pronounced wild and unprofessional, but he took it in sober earnest, no matter how wild, believing my theories just because I aired them.

My friend was a good looking young man, tall, well made as to figure, easy and graceful. He had blue-gray eyes, a well shaped brow, and rounded chin, dark hair, which, however, was quite thin, giving promise of early baldness, a nose perhaps a trifle too long and an upper lip a trifle too short. His front teeth though white, were not well shaped. Greatly to his sorrow he could not raise a moustache, try hard as he might, and he had tried very hard, indeed, investing many a dollar in nostrums warranted to produce the desired result.

Frank well knew what an improvement a moustache would be—he had worn false ones upon several occasions when taking part in private theatricals. He was quite clever and played very well for an amateur, but often accepted a part, I verily believe, for the opportunity it gave him to wear a mustache than for any other reason.

He was very well situated financially. His parents were dead. His father had left him a good business, which, however, had so far demanded little of his attention, as his father had left him a partner, a shrewed steady bachelor, without near kin, who was devoted to the young man. Considerable property outside the business added a great deal to his income. Like myself he had few relatives, but then he had hosts of friends, and was a great favorite in society. There were plenty of nice girls who would become Mrs. Howard—one at a time of course—had he asked them, mustache or no mustache. No one thought of his lack of one as he did, and no one but I knew how he felt about it.

We had been discussing various experiments one evening when he had dropped in, as he often did on his way to a reception, after a silence of some moments, evidently in deep thought, for he had not seemed to hear one or two of my remarks, Frank broke out:

"See here, doctor, can't you transplant a bit of some one's scalp to my lip and make a mustache that will grow? You read or told me something one evening about such an experiment or else I dreamed it. I have been wanting to speak to you about it. I'd gladly spare some of my own scalp if the hair on it was not so awfully thin. I'll give you a thousand dollars if you can manage it, and pay all expenses. Think it over and see if there isn't some way to do it, and now I must be off. Good night, old boy."

I laughed at the idea, but after he had gone I could not help thinking about it. A thousand dollars was certainly tempting. My practice did not increase so rapidly as I could have wished, and of course, like many another foolish young fellow, I had married a nice girl when scarcely able to keep myself comfortably, and the tiny olive branches had a dreadful way, sweet as they were, of appearing all too frequently for a poor man. I am not saying, mind you, that I've ever regretted my marriage or been willing to spare one of the boys and girls now growing up fast around me; but money was very scarce in those days, and a thousand dollars seemed too much to let go without some effort to earn it.

I did a lot of hard thinking for a few days and spent all my spare time over some old books in a musty, out-of-the-way library down town. I finally told Frank that I would see what could be done if he would give me $500, the rest if I succeeded in the undertaking. He agreed at once, so I put a carefully worded "want" in the *Herald*, offering $200 for a bit of scalp from the head of a healthy person, a young woman preferred, and naming an hour for applicants to call at my office.

Well, I had a good many answers, in person and by letter. The letters I paid no attention to, and those who called did not suit, until I began to think I would have a great deal of trouble to find the right person, when my small boy of all work ushered in a young lady. I knew that she was young, though she was heavily veiled by her slight, girlish figure, and low, sweet, tremulous voice. Her dress was neat and plain and fitted exquisitely. Her gloves and boots were not new, but they were the gloves and boots of a lady. Wavy, dark brown hair was worn in a heavy coil beneath a little round hat, and I thought "Here's the very girl at present!"

I questioned her closely, and explained to her more fully than to the others just what I wanted. She was nervous, as was quite natural, but had evidently made up her mind to win the $200, if possible. She was perfectly healthy, she said, and so far as she knew, came of healthy parents. Her father was dead. Her mother was usually quite well, though not very strong. She was just now suffering from injuries received in a fall on the stairs.

"The doctor says," the young lady went on, "that my mother will soon be as well as ever, but we need money very bad at present. On account of my mother's illness I lost my position in—that is, I am out of employment, and as I am the bread winner for our family, I am willing to do anything honorable that will not injure my health to earn money. I must stipulate that my face shall remain uncovered, and that no effort will be made to discover my identity."

"Can you endure the operation without anæsthetic?" I asked; "you must know that your confidence is sacred."

But, no. She insisted her nerves were strong enough to endure the ordeal, so I appointed an hour next day for the operation and bowed her out. I then rushed off to inform Frank of my success. He was charmed with the description of the girl and delighted with her pluck.

"Give her $500," he said, "whether the operation is a success or not. She is a brave girl to do such a thing for her family. Great hulking boys, no doubt, some of them. Now I haven't much family, but I am sure I wouldn't part with any of my scalp for all of my relations in a heap."

The young lady was promptness itself. I had just shown her into an inner room when Frank arrived. After the operation I sent him away first, and then put her into a cab, taking care to withdraw before she gave the driver his orders.

No, I am not going to tell you how I transplanted two bits of scalp from the back of the girl's head to the lip of the young man. I have never told any one, but it was a success.

The young couple were as brave as possible. There was not even a groan from either. The girl lay face down on a lounge, her luxuriant, wavy hair streaming around her. I could not but admire the dainty shape of her head and pretty neck, with tiny rings of hair curling down upon it. Just below one shell-like ear a small star-shaped spot showed white upon the now rosy skin. It would probably not be noticeable usually. The young lady came to my office for some days until the wounds were quite healed. As she was young and healthy it did not take long, but I never got a glimpse of her, nor did I try to do so, having too much respect for the courageous young creature. When I handed her $500 instead of the $200 she had expected she was quite overcome with joy. Her voice was full of happy tears as she elasped my hand in both of hers and faltered:

"Oh, doctor, I do not know how to thank you; you cannot realize what a help this money will be to us. It is a perfect godsend, and I don't one bit mind the pain, which, I'll confess now, was rather hard to bear."

My own needs enabled me to quite understand her feelings. My thousand freed me from many a present worry, and before it was gone I had secured quite a paying practice.

I attended Howard in his own apartments. When he was sufficiently recovered he went abroad for a while. He returned after some months, pleased with his trip and delighted with his handsome brown moustache, which certainly added much to his good looks. He was so busy with his social engagements and I was so fully occupied that for some months I saw very little of him. The fault was chiefly mine, however, for Frank seemed to think more of me than ever, and I often found his card on my return from a professional call. One evening he came and found me at leisure "So glad to find you in, doctor," he said, "I 've come to be congratulated. I am going to marry the dearest girl in the world, and want, you, my best friend, to wish me joy."

I did congratulate him heartily, and asked if I knew the lady.

"No, I think not," he replied. "She is Miss Mildred Faye, a member of the company at —— Theatre. Don't look so surprised. Not a nicer girl lives. A breath of slander has never touched her name. Her father died when she was about eighteen—just out of school. He was thought to be very well off—the family had lived in good style—but at his death his wife and two daughters found themselves almost penniless. Not even their home belonged to them. Mrs. Faye, a delicate little body, unused to work of any kind, had no idea as to how they were going to make a living, so Mildred had to take the lead. Kate, three or four years younger than she, must be kept in school, and the three must be provided, somehow, with food, clothing and shelter. Mildred had been fairly educated, but not thoroughly enough to attempt teaching, so she determined to go upon the stage. She had had a great deal of experience in amateur theatricals, and had been warmly praised for her acting. I had heard of Miss Faye's talent, but never happened to see her. Good critics had said she would make a sensation if she would go on the stage professionally. When she announced her determination her friends were much shocked and her mother quite overcome, but no one had anything better to suggest, so she had her own way. She knew that she was inexperienced, and must be content with a small salary and a small part to begin with. She wished very much to get into a home company, but that seemed impossible, so she accepted a minor part in a very good company going upon the road.

No one who has not tried it can understand what she had to endure. Tenderly cared for all her life, with plenty of money for reasonable needs, she now had to practice the strictest economy. She stopped at cheap hotels, did without fires, walked whenever it was possible to do so, all to save every cent she could for the loved ones at home. She was under study for the leading lady, who was neither young nor pretty, but who possessed what Mildred lacked, experience. She also possessed a temper, and one night, not long before the rising of the curtain, refused to go on. The long suffering manager appealed to Mildred. She was letter perfect, and in spite of considerable natural nervousness made a great hit. The delighted manager gave her the part for the rest of the season, but tried to keep her salary unchanged. This she would not agree to, so they finally compromised on a fair sum, which enabled Mildred to take better care of herself and to send more to her mother. The part suited her, and everywhere she was warmly praised for her acting. Everything looked bright and promising when a telegram called her to her mother's side. It was so worded that she was not much alarmed. It was Saturday night. They were near New York and she left, expecting to rejoin the company in time for the performance Monday evening.

"She found that her mother had slipped upon the stairs and dislocated her arm. This had been set, and the doctor said, would soon be well; but she was nervous and shaken, and would not hear of Mildred's leaving her, and kept the poor girl until her place in the company had long been filled. When Mrs. Faye, slowly recovering, came to her senses, the season was nearly closed and an engagement was not to be had. Their money was about gone, and times, I fancy, were pretty hard, when some good friend must have helped them with a loan. At the beginning of this season, Mildred got her present position. A very good one, if she was going to remain upon the stage, which she's not, you know. She is going to marry me two weeks from to-day. I want you and Mrs. Keene to come to the wedding. Only the family, a young lady friend of Mildred's and my dear old partner will be there. The rooms are too small to have any one else. We go away at once. Mrs. Faye and Kate will take my possession of our house, which I am busy furnishing. You know I've never had much of a home, and feel awfully happy over the prospect of having such a nice mother and sister and the sweetest wife in the world. And now good-bye. Don't forget the day!" and the happy fellow went away as if walking on air.

The appointed hour found myself and wife knocking at the door of Mrs. Faye's cozy little flat. Frank presented us to his future mother and the minister—Mr. Haines, Frank's partner, we knew already—and then stepped to the door of the next room and handed out the bride, who was followed by her sister and her friend. The bride wore a simple white gown with a veil falling over her face. Miss Duncan, a pretty blonde, was in blue. Kate Faye, a slip of a girl, dark haired and dark eyed, wore pink. The minister soon made the happy pair one, and after the bride's mother and the young ladies had kissed and cried over her a little while my wife and I stepped forward to be presented and offer our congratulations.

The new Mrs. Howard was all that her lover's fond fancy had painted her. A graceful girl of medium height, with soft brown eyes, a lovely complexion, a sweet mouth about which played pretty dimples, and wavy brown hair worn in a heavy coil at the back of a shapely head, and falling in tiny rings upon a low, white brow. When my name was mentioned she looked up with a deep blush, which quickly receding left her very pale. In a low, musical voice, whose tones were strangely familiar to my ear, she thanked us for our good wishes.

After some simple refreshments the bride went away to put on her traveling dress, and as they were about to depart I stood beside her for a moment. She turned to speak to her husband, and I saw what answered my question. "Where had I heard that voice?" Just below the left ear was a tiny, star shaped spot, showing white through the rosy blush called up by her husband's tone and glance.

They went away a happy couple and returned more in love, if possible, with each other than before. I have been settled, as you know, in this place for a number of years. I don't see Frank Howard very often nowadays, but our friendship has suffered no change. I do not know though whether he and his wife, devoted as they are to each other, have exchanged confidences on the mustache question or no. They have made no sign. Neither have I.—*Mrs. Juliette M. Babbitt in Gotham Monthly.*

Men You Hear of.

Mr. Gladstone makes it a rule never to travel on Sundays.

Prince Bismarck and Bancroft, the historian, are intimate personal friends.

Emin Pasha has had, it is said, ten offers from German publishers for a book.

Henry M. Stanley has sent to the African exhibition in London the white cap which so often appears in his pictures.

"Carnot, Organizer of Peace," is one of the title bestowed on the President of the republic by the French colonists settled in Mexico.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett is one of the rich American actors, who has always carned a handsome income, and saved most of it for many years.

Dr. Alanus; the German physician, who became famous as an advocate of a vegetarian diet, has gone back to a mixed diet of meat and vegetables.

To an autograph hunter, who sought his signature, Congressman Vaux, recently wrote, "My dear young friend, what on earth do you want with my autograph?

Sir Frederick Leighton has a magnificent mansion in London. In its center is an Arab court, with white marble pillars, and with a splashing fountain cut out of a single block of marble.

With the death of Gen. Fremont every candidate that has ever been nominated by a great party for the presidency prior to 1888, has passed away, except R. B. Hayes, James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland.

The Archduke Franz, of Austria, has a large and very interesting collection of relics of criminals who have been executed. Among the relics are portions of the ropes used in hanging the Chicago anarchists.

Col. T. W. Higginson is an enthusiastic believer in the advisability of combining literature and riding on a tricycle. He takes a daily run on wheels, and ascribes to this exercise much of the health which he has regained.

Novelties in Silverware.

Tooth brushes are mounted in silver repousse work.

Jardiniere stands are made to hold seven and eight porcelain pots made from plated silver.

Glove boxes and handkerchief boxes of silver have bands of repousse work, and the object of the box engraved on the top.

Silver scollop shells and individual dishes for entrees are in new designs, the most conspicuous of which is a tortoise.

Triangular pen wipers of chamois and colored cloths are held at the apex by silver handles which expand in foliations for the depth of two inches on to the cloth.

Pin cushions set on tall coasters, oxydized and indented to give them the appearance of battered old silver, indicate the favor with which old silver is received.

Silver bangles are worn more than ever, the pretty, slender spirals being the favorite. Coins and charms are in vogue, and numerous band ornaments are preferred by many.

In the triple dressing room mirrors the centre glass is usually square, and the outer glasses diamond shaped or round. In this case the mounting of the outer glasses is very simple and usually consists of spiral bars.—*Jewelers' Circular.*

Kissing by Mail.

The young postmaster of an Eastern village was hard at work in his office when a gentle tap was heard upon the door and in stepped a blushing maiden of 16, with a money order which she desired cashed. She handed it, with a bashful smile, to the official, who, after closely examining it, gave her the money it called for. At the same time he asked her if she had read what was written on the margin of the order.

"No, I have not," she replied, "for I cannot make them out. Will you please read it for me?"

The young postmaster read as follows: "I send you $3 and a dozen kisses."

Glancing at the bashful girl, he said: "Now I have paid you the money and I suppose you want the kisses."

"Yes," she said, "if he has sent me any kisses I want them, too."

It is hardly necessary to say that the balance of order was promptly paid and in a scentific manner.

On reaching home, the delighted maiden remarked to her mother:

"Mother, this postoffice system of ours is a great thing, developing more and more every year, and each new feature seems to be the best. Jimmy sent me a dozen kisses along with the money order, and the postmaster gave me twenty. It beats the special delivery system all hollow?—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Canoeist's Luck.

Observing the tendency of some of the JOURNAL readers towards a bit of this and that regarding summer sports, of which canoeing is one of the principal and most monopolized at this season, the owner of one writes an account of a trip on the Hudson River just below Yonkers.

On Monday, the 4th inst., the writer, accompanied by a small valise containing such eatables as were necessary for a day's outing, started for the boat house, wherein a handsome canoe is kept, arriving in due time, and this was about all the luck he had.

The wind was just right for a sail, and the sky was cloudless. Hoisting up the sails at the fore and aft parts of the boat, this gentleman bade farewell to *terra firma*, and proceeded to take it easy, the term given by canoeists to this being *dolce far niente*. The boat skipped over the water at a lively pace, sudden gusts of wind keeping the eyes of the owner open. In the middle of the river, the scene became majestic. The towering Palisades seemed to hang over him, while the city opposite on the other side, named after the American Yankee, seemed but a small town. Away to the south, could be seen Fort Lee, Point Lookout and the cities bordering either side of the river north of those places, while to the north, could be seen Irvington, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry.

The canoeist had paid no attention to a large cloud, which had made its appearance over the tops of the Palisades, when all of a sudden, a fierce gust of wind struck the sails, and the canoeist, where was he? He was trying to catch a couple of eels at the bottom of the river, in the mean-time, trying to teach the fish how to sing, "Down went McGinty." On coming to the top, the first, thought of this fresh lad was, how to again assume his throne in the boat, but the job looked a difficult one, as the boat had turned completely over, the sails being down under the water. Here and there floated paddles, cushions, blankets, his coat, valise and black straw-hat. To gather these together was the first thing to be done, as the tide would carry them off. The first to be seized was his valise, but it was not a hard-worked for dinner, such as tramps grumble of. With his clothes and shoes on, it was no easy task swimming.

Gathering the paddles, he got on top of the upset canoe, and paddled for the shore. The sails being set, of course, were not noticed by him in his excitment, and when nearing the shore, the boat would not budge a foot. How to account for this, he could not make out, until in one of his frantic exertions to strike the water harder, he missed the mark, and was tumbled into the river again. With less weight on the boat, it went nearer the shore by pushing behind. Thus with his feet upon the bottom of the river and with water up to his neck, he managed to take the sails off, and just as this was finished, he looked up to the sky in his thanks for deliverance, and in so doing, his eyes came in contact with what would make any body's hair curl.

Glancing up the Palisades, a pretty sight met his eyes. There were two young ladies, who sat on a fallen tree, watching the movements of the unfortunate canoeist, who hardly realized them to be living mortals of the fair sex, but thought more of angels. He could not helping blushing, and being deaf, did not know whether any words had been spoken, nor did he attempt to speak any himself. Anyhow, he was forced to keep on his wet garments, and after nearly two hours had elapsed, things were righted again, the trees and rocks thereabouts resembling a clothes line at the back of a tenement house with the wash out to dry. His intention to attend the American Canoe Association meet at Jessup's Neck, L. I., now in session, was knocked to splinters, and all that could be said was, "The boat that fools me once, shame for it, and if it fools me twice, shame for me." The much-brought-with-care dinner was a total loss, water filling the bag and soaking things generally out of shape. "A person's loss is another gain," and although he had lost his dinner, he was glad the fish had gained something.

As a result of those two young ladies on the shore, and the writer thinking there might be others lurking about the premises, did not dry his clothes, and in consequence, has been suffering from a severe cold in the head for the past week. Still, with its accidents, canoeing has its pleasures, which no doubt cannot be equaled by any sport indulged in on land and water.

Aside from incidents happening on water, there have been some hair-breath escapes from injury in my travels in the Palisades north of Irvington, and if this finds favor with many, from time to time, I may send in accounts taken from my diary.

HURRY SKURRY.

August 13, '90.

BOSTON.

Three weeks ago, Misses Abbie M. Hurley, Maggie Hurley, and Abbie H. Lyons, called on their intimate friend, Mr. Edward Duran, in Newton Upper Falls.

On the following Monday morning, Misses Abbie M. Hurly, Abbie H. Lyons, and Mr. W. D. Donovan, went to the White Mountains for a month's vacation. Miss Lyons' health has been poor.

Two weeks ago, Sunday, Mr. Owen Cox, formerly of Boston, was at the Boston Deaf-Mute Society. His friends were surprised to see him again after an absence of seven years. He is living in Randolph, Mass., now.

Rev. Packard conducted services for deaf-mutes in Boston, Sunday morning, August 10th. There were thirty-eight deaf-mutes present.

Mr. Edward Robert, of East Boston, has lost his baby boy by whooping-cough. He has the sympathy of the entire community.

Ten deaf-mutes from Boston and vicinity attended the convention, at Concord, N. H.

Miss Ella D. Moon and her sister, of West Somerville, have returned home, after spending two weeks, at Onset Bay and Martha's Vineyard. They expect to go to Maine until September 1st.

The room of the Boston Deaf-Mute Society is nicely painted, and the furniture has received a coat of varnish.

Last week, the G. A. R., and many strangers filled up the streets of Boston. On the 12th inst., there were about 30,000 men in line.

About forty deaf-mutes attended Prof. Weeks' sign service, held on Sunday, the 17th. Among those present were: Miss Mosher, of Halifax; Mr. Walter, Mr. Marsh, of New Albany, Ind., and Miss Johanna Duane.

After the convention at Concord, N. H., Mr. Herman Erbe, of Connecticut, stopped in Boston a few days.

Miss Belle Flagg will attend the Buffalo Convention, and will visit the city two weeks.

Several deaf-mutes of Boston will attend the Maine Deaf-Mute Mission, on the 29th.

Next Sunday morning, Rev. Mr. Packard, of Salem, will address the Boston Deaf-Mute Society. All are welcome.

CLARA.

August. 17, '90.

NOTICE.

Residents of Newark N. J., and vicinity are earnestly invited to attend the service of Holy Communion, at Trinity chapel, next Sunday morning August 24th, at eleven.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21, 1890.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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MAINE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

The twelfth annual convention of the Maine Deaf-Mute Mission will be held in Rockland, Me., August 30th and 31st, beginning at two o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

As the officers are chosen biennially, there will be no election of officers this year. After whatever business, there is to be transacted, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will lecture on his European trip, followed by Rev. Job Turner.

In the evening, Prof. Ballard, of Washington, D. C., will deliver an address.

The place where Sunday services are to be held, will be announced on Saturday. It is expected that three services will be held, and Dr. Gallaudet will act as interpreter.

The Maine Central Railroad will sell tickets at half-fare to all who attend. Tickets good to return Tuesday. This road ends at Bath, so that tickets will have to be purchased at Bath for Rockland. The Knox and Lincoln Railroads will issue half-fare tickets. Persons buying tickets, must ask for tickets to Mute State Convention. Those who wish to go by water can buy half-fare tickets to Portland, then take the steamer "City of Richmond," which leaves Portland, Friday night, at 11 P.M., arriving at Rockland between 5 and 6 o'clock, Saturday morning. Round trip fare on steamer will be $1.50. Steamer will leave Rockland for Portland, Monday night. Those coming from Boston, and wishing for a delightful sea trip can take one of the Bangor and Boston steamers leaving the latter place at 4 P.M. Friday, and reaching Rockland early the following morning.

Hotel rates have been secured, as follows:

Lindsay House, Main Street, will accommodate about fifty, at $1.50 per day.

Thorndike Hotel, Main Street rates, $2.00 per day.

Central House (boarding house), Maine Street, will furnish board at $1.00 per day.

Rowell's Boarding House, corner Main and Pleasant Streets, will take some at $1.00 per day.

Perkins Restaurant, $1.00 per day.

Those who wish to take an excursion, Monday, can go to Crescent Beach near Owl's Head, four miles from Rockland, by barges, teams or buckboards. Fare fifty cents.

Dinner consisting of fish and clam chowders, fried clams and lobsters, will be furnished for twenty-five cents.

The announcement in regard to the hall, where the mutes will meet, will be made later.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this convention, and it is hoped that this may be the most successful gathering the Maine Mute Misson has ever held.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following arrangements have been made with the Boston and Bangor Steamship Co., for those who go to the convention from Boston. Steamer "Penobscot" will leave Boston, Friday night, at 5 o'clock, reaching Rockland, the first stopping place, at 5 or 6 o'clock, Saturday morning. Fare $1.25 for round trip.

Tickets obtained at the Treasurer's office, upstairs. Instead of each one going to the office to buy a ticket, the Treasurer desires that, after the mutes assembled at the wharf, one of the number should be chosen to buy tickets for the whole party. To return, steamer will leave Rockland Monday afternoon, between 4 and 6 o'clock.

The meeting Saturday afternoon and evening will be held in the City Hall, Main Street.

Services Sunday at 10:30 A.M., in the First Baptist Church.

In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will hold service, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

Sunday evening services will be announced at the convention.

HIRAM P. HUNT,
President.

Mrs. Agnes Romeyer, of Glenville, N. J., was dangerously ill, and was confined to her house for several weeks. At one time, she was at the point of death, but we are glad to say she is well again. She reached the age of eighty-one years on August 4th. She is the mother of Messrs. Theodore F. Romeyn, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and Miss Jane Ann Romeyn, of Clenville, N. Y., a deaf-mute.

ITEMIZER.

Abbreviated News Concerning Deaf-Mutes.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer.*

Miss Nettie Bothner, a young lady, of New York, is spending a few weeks with her friend, Miss Minnie Blaurock, in East Orange, N. J., and enjoys her hospitality very much.

W. Beadell, of LeMars, Ia., reached home a few days ago, after having taken in Duluth-Superior Regetta, and camped in the trout-preserves of North Wisconsin with J. C. Howard, class of '95, of the National Deaf-Mute College.

Messrs. Upham, Seliney, and Mitting, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rider, Misses Simple C. P. Smith and Mrs. H. Lansing, have been on the St. Lawrence River this season. Mr. Charles H. Cooper has returned to Watertown, N. Y., from Thousand Island Park.

Among the $22,000 which Marianna Gillingham, of Philadelphia, left in her will to various well-known institutions, was $1000 to Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons, and $1000 to the Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf-Mutes.

Ben. Hurst, a semi-mute, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., has entered into partnership with a hearing person in a job printing office. it is a matter of pleasure to say that he is meeting with encouraging success in his interprise. Also that he thoroughly understands the business.

The deaf-mute ball tossers of Newark, did not play a challenge game with the Riversides on July 4th, on account of the rain. It has been postponed to labor day, Septemper 1st, at 4 P.M., sharp, at the same place. Manager Bailey says it will be their first and last appearance, and that the posters are out, and tickets selling fast.

Our scribbler "Caesar" having taken advantage of a leave of absence, joined the Lutheran Harvest Home Picnic and Excursion, on last Thursday, to Idlewild, the world-famed summer resort. He enjoyed a day of pleasure, rest and recreation. It is estimated that there were between 7000 and 8000 picnickrrs at this resort, among whom was Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania. On either side of the mountains, the scenery is grand and picturesque, indeed. These reunions are pleasant affairs for Sunday School Lutherans.

Yesterday afternoon, as Milfred Miner was driving down Tolland Mountain, near New Boston, Mass., his horse was frightened and started down the mountain upon the wildest sort of a runaway. The wagon was soon smashed to pieces, and Miller was thrown out, and received many severe cuts and bruises about the body, arms and legs. A deaf and dumb man named Chafee, who was passing along the road, saw the wild steed coming, and made a brave attempt to stop the horse, and was struck by the animal and knocked down, being cut and severely bruised in half a dozen places on the limbs and body. Both the men are severely hurt, but the horse was not seriously injured.—*Winsted Citizen, Aug. 13.*

From the official dairy of Bishop Whitehead, of the diocese of Pittsburgh; "July 1, 1890.—Officiated as Chaplain at the opening of the Convention of the Deaf and Dumb, held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church. It is gratifying to see how prominent a position our Church occupies among these people, who dwell in the "land of silence." There is no other Christian body that cares for them so widely, so systematically, and so tenderly as does the church. Not only our own efficient missionary, the Rev. Mann, is conspiciously useful among them, but the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the Rev. Mr. Koehler, the Rev. Dr. Clerc and others, in the present, as the Rev. Mr. Syle, with his co-workers have been in the past."

Among the visitors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, last week, were Prof. Charle Zorbaugh, a mute and principal of the Kansas Deaf and Dumb School; his son, a teacher in the Iowa Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a daughter an instructers in the Nebraska Institution. Neither of the children are mutes. Mr. Zorbaugh is a graduate of the Ohio Institution and was a classmate of Principal Patterson and G. W. Halse. The party is making an extended trip through the United States, and have visited nearly all of the public Institutions in each State. They find no institution providing for the education of the mute that equals the Ohio Asylum in its system, corps of teachers, buildings and conveniences.—*Daily Ohio State, Aug. 17.*

A most interesting mute service was held in the chapel of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, The services were conducted by Rev. Job Turner, of Virginia, a deaf-mute minister of the Episcopal Church. Quite a number of deaf-mutes assembled to witness the sermon, and all appeared to take an interest in the services. To one not deprived of the faculty of hearing, it was a novel and interesting scene. The rapid motion af the fingers, as the members of the congregation converse with each other was bewildering to one not familiar with the sign language. The minister selected a lesson from the Scriptures, which he interpreted to his audience by the sign language. After this they all knelt down, and the minister led in prayer. Then he preached to them for half an hour, and his graceful and expressive gestures were exceedingly pleasant to witness.—*Louisville Commercial.*

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

August 23—Erie, Penn., 7:30 P.M., St. Paul's Church.
" 24—Erie, Penn., A.M. and P.M.
" 26—New York } Convention
" 27—New York }
" 31—Cleveland, 10:45 A.M., Holy Communion.
" 31—Cleveland, 4 P.M., Evening Prayer.
Sept. 1-4—Indianapolis Convention.
" 4—Indianapolis, Services.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Thirteenth Convention of the Empire State Association.

ABOUT 200 IN ATTENDANCE.

The Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes met in convention, the morning of Tuesday, August 20th, in the chapel of the High School. The hall is well adapted for its meetings, being well lighted, which is an indispensable an adjunct of a successful meeting of the kind, the deaf depending upon light, as the eye, not the ear, is appealed to entirely.

The session opened with prayer in the sign language by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet.

President Seliney then delivered the following address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We assemble to day for the thirteenth time in twenty-five years, and for the second time we hold our convention in this delightful metropolis of western New York.

The association represents an implied constituency of five thousand and more deaf-mute residents of the state. To it their welfare is sacred; to their interests its best efforts are directed. For them the association has fought the battle of truth and justice in legislative halls, on the platform and in the public press, and it will continue to do so. Its experience demonstrates that shams and humbugs and questionable theories are easiest destroyed when attacked with absolute fearlessness. It believes that the expert overtops the theorist, and that the place of the general know-all is in the rear of the specialist.

The statistics of the association formulated and published two years ago place the proportion of deaf children of deaf-mute parentage in the state at the insignificient percentage of three-fourths of one per cent. This statement remains unchallenged. It is continually receiving corroboration. Thus the percentage in Pennsylvania is seven-tenths of one per cent., and in Minnesota a statistical hunt of twenty-five years discovers no percentage at all. In France, according to recent reports made to the house af commons, "the proportion of deaf-mutes whose parents are themselves deaf-mutes, does not reach one per cent." Against these figures must be placed the results of consanguineous marriages, a cause of deafness persistently ignored by the Bell variety of theorist. Every expert in deaf-mutism knows how common it is to find deaf children of consanguineous marriages. They have furnished 6.40 per cent. of the pupils in the schools for the deaf in this state during the last twenty-five years. In Connecticut the per centage is 10.30; in Georgia it is 26.7.; Everywhere it is very many times that of the deaf-mutes born of deaf mute parents. Yet it is many times harder to get the statistics of consanguineous marriages than those of deaf-mute marriages. In France the proportion of deaf-mutes furnished by consanguineous marriages varies from six per cent at Lyons and Toulouse to forty per cent. at Le Puy. While the expert testifies to what he knows, the theorist too frequently rouses suspicion of engaging in the effort to suppress information that may injure his hobby. Thus in the current census, though close questioning was employed that no deaf-mute having deaf parents or other deaf relatives might escape, there nowhere appeared the slightest effort to find the proportion of deaf children to consanguineous marriages. Impertinent and offensive questions in other matters were freely asked, and so prejudiced very many people against the whole census taking that what statistics have been taken may turn out to be a worthless amalgam of falsehood and error.

The number of pupils in the seven schools for the deaf in the State on October 1, 1889, was 1,271 as against 1,294 in 1888, 1,307 in 1887 and 1,313 in 1886. This persistent decrease of pupilage is probably explained by the increasing tendency of parents to withdraw pupils from school before the completion of their course of instruction, a practice that cannot be too strongly condemned. The valuation of the property of these schools exceeds a million and a half of dollars, and for the last fiscal year the expenditures were $438,510.77. Complaints of inadequate support are made by all the schools. For two years the executive committee of this association has worked for the restoration of the state per capita appropriation from $250 to $300. In 1889 the ceiling scandals and investigations robbed the general appropriation bill of the time fixed for the consideration of our claims, and we missed a probable success. Last winter we encountered a spasm of legislative economy, and while we received great encouragement from the senate finance committee it was for the future, and the best we could do was to prevent additional reduction for the time being. The annual appropriation bill for the year ending September 30, 1888, contained appropriations aggregating $252,500 for these schools. If it was the intention of the legislature to give the schools that much it failed, for owing to restrictions as to number of pupils and periods of time, $39,182.81, or 15,1-2 per cent. of the appropriation lapsed to the treasury. The following table illustrates the point:

Disposition of the annual appropriation bill of 1887-8 in relation to the instruction of deaf-mutes:

Name of School.	Am't appropriated	Am't Drawn.	Lapsed to treas'y.
N. Y. Institution	$82,500	$64,031 85	$18,648 15
N. Y. Improved Inst	30,000	25,582 15	4,417 85
St. Joseph Inst	42,500	36,684 74	5,815 26
Central N. Y. Inst	33,750	29,937 40	3,812 60
Western N. Y. Inst	28,750	26,043 54	2,706 46
Le Couteulx Inst	22,500	19,272 81	3,227 19
Northern N. Y. Inst	12,500	11,764 60	735 40
Total	$252,500	$213,317 09	$39,182 91

The same is approximitely true of the appropriations for any other year. It is submitted that by increasing the per capita to $300, and allowing for the lapse under the usual provisions of the appropriation, the amount drawn would not much exceed, if it equaled, the actual appropriation made and which many legislators suppose is all actually handled by the schools. Chapter 213, laws of 1875, provides that the schools for the deaf "shall receive for each pupil so provided for [instructed] the sum of three hundred dollars per annum." This law has never been repealed, and it is for the trustees of the schools to consider whether on appeal to the boards of claims they could recover the difference of $50 per pupil that has failed of appropriation for the past few years. In the aggregate it would amount to a large sum, enabling each school to supply many a need.

A SPECIALIST PLEA.

Deaf-mutes can not be educated by the modes employed in ordinary schools. This is conceded. Hence the number and variety of schools for the peculiar instruction of the deaf. The instructors all work on special lines; in many instances special text books are prepared; the highest cultivation of the various libial movements is necessary; the deftness of the fingers is studied; the wonderful facial muscles are brought into every shade of utility; great care is taken that there may be grace and symmtry as well as force and understanding in the gestures of the arms; the inventive powers of the teacher are taxed all through the course. Where effort is made to develop the remnants of hearing or speech we find in use the conversation tube, the audiphone, symbols and charts, various regulations for the position of the head and chest, rules for inspiration and expiration, ingenious arrangements of mirrors that the pupil may see something of his inner self, in short, throughout the whole scheme of deaf-mute instruction particular methods and appliances are employed, and the instructor himself is a specialist whose work is a lasting honor to the profession. He is an evolution from the logic of a circumstance discovered by Gallaudet seventy-five years ago, and the force of events has increased his number from one at that day to over seven hundred in America at the present time. Though the march of progress has enabled him to bring to his work of amelioration such aids as are supplied by classifications in educational and industrial pursuits, (for, low-graded, indeed, is the school that has not some kind of annex for industrial training,) it is in the form of this very classification that progress has been well-nigh imperceptible and, therefore, is in need of stimulation. The absurdity of grading pupils for the schoolroom according to physical height has died with other heresis of the profession, and in its stead is born the desire to apply the principles of specialty to the individual, who, as an individual, is prone to be overlooked end neglected. All classifications tend to be ruled by averages. Indeed, are there not too many sacrifices everywhere to the fetich of averages? Can any school afford to average its dullards and its geniuses? If I say that New York and Nevada together have more people than almost any other two states in the union the statement may be true enough, but of what avail is it to Nevada? The Empire state and that hilly pocket borough are not "together" in the matter. Figuring out the average salary of a teacher at $218.61 1-4 does nos represent the income a person who enters the profession may expect. The incapable teacher cannot earn it and the capable teacher would scorn it. Does the average man exist?

Consider that it is possible for a school for the deaf in this state to take a child at the age of six, and keep him under instruction till he is twenty-three, a period of seventeen years, is not the condition of probable presence peculiarly favorable for the application of the principle of the special training of the individual, under very strict classification? Let the conditions that surround the family of the pupil be closely studied, for the deaf-mute out of school often finds it necessary that his abilities should connect with the opportunities his friends can give for their employment. Why, for instance, should a bright boy, a fine penman, possessing a good adaptability to arithmetic, be persistently trained in the institution printing shop, when his father is a manufacturer, and his nearest relatives all engaged in commercial pursuits? Reason would teach that to put this boy through a course of practical book-keeping and commercial arithmetic would enable him to go from the school to the counting room, the aid as to occupation most likely to be afforded by his friends. And if investigation showed that several in the school were liable to be under the same kind of home influence, the classification together and special instruction would fit them for a life of practicability. So with those pupils whose destiny might be agricultural. Special instruction on the management of farms, the varieties of soil, the reliability and desirability of certain crops, location and character of buildings and the multitude of points that constitute the necessary information for a first-class farmer, would send them from school well equipped for their world-life. Where family circumstances have no special bearing upon the case, let the quality most prominent in the individual be early found and assiduously cultivated. If manual inclinations preponderate, after a certain period, the training of the shop rather than of the school room is indicated. There are pupils in all schools who learn from books just so much and stop. While further study is time almost thrown away, industrial instruction becomes wonderfully appropriate, and self-supporting, reliable citizens are graduated. On the other hand there are pupils who show extraordinary mental qualifications, and they need specialist attention for their highest development. To such a trade has little attraction and probably no use. Let these be classified, if possible, or taken in hand singly if it must be so, and pushed forward as far as the resources of the school will allow.

In thus giving increased specialist attention to its pupils, no school should limit itself to the educational and industrial facilities of its own plant. Let every available opportunity of its vicinity be utilized. Local industrial establishments often furnish facilities for special instruction, and neighboring colleges, academies, art schools, women's trade associations, even the special classes of the Young Men's Christian Associations are so many aids that, rightly applied, may be made to work to the benefit of a considerable proportion of the deaf at school. The point of emphasis in the matter is that the naturally special character of the work of deaf-mute instruction should be cultivated till every specialist feature is made to include the peculiar need of the individual. All the work of the schools is tending in this direction; and in hastening the day, the guardians of the education of the deaf will escape the criticism of stumbling in their logic and being shy of an inevitable conclusion.

The President's address was announced for discussion.

The report of the Secretary was read by Mr. T. F. Fox. It outlined the special work of the Executive Board in the interval embracing the adjournment of the last convention to the present time. The main points were the work in the *per capita* resolution of the Association, and the efforts to incorporate the Association, and the suggestion of changes in sections 1 and 2 of Article IV. of the Constitution, which gave the Executive Committee greater power and increased its membership to seven members. The matter of incorporation was by motion of Mr. Hodgson left on the hands of the Executive Board.

Mr. Hodgson took exception to that part wherein the President said it would not be wise to send a pupil, who had a special talent for penmanship to the printing shop, but it would be better to give him a special course in book-keeping, and fit him for commercial business. Mr. Hodgson expounded upon the dignity of labor, and protested that it was wrong to convey to the mind of a pupil that there is anything demeaning in a trade. Too many pupils are predisposed to embracing those specialties that keep their hands clean and their heads very often empty. Book-keeping, as a business, does not bring as big an income as any trade, except in the case of *expert* book-keepers, and experts are very rare. Even if it is in a boy to become an expert in book-keeping, a course of industrial training will not do him any harm, and if he does not possess the requisite talent to become an expert, learning a trade will eventually be his salvation. Mr. Hodgson believed in developing the mental faculties in every direction, and in cultivating manual skill and dexterity. A well-balanced mind is a treasure to any man, and enables him to distinguish between enthusiasm for and adaptiveness to any career in life. As to printing opposing book-keeping, the compositor in a printing office is every day confronted with business forms, which he is obliged to understand, otherwise he could not perform the typographical arrangement, which is imperative.

Treasurer Eddy reported receipts $138.78, expenses $112.80, leaving a balance of $25,98.

Mr. Fox, of New York, produced a communication from Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, the honored principal of the New York Icstitution, expressing regret that he could not attend this convention, owing to preparation for the coming International one in New York on August 23d to 28th, and with best wishes and a hope to see some of the members at the latter occasion.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Hodgson, Mr. A. L. Pach was appointed official photographer of the Association.

Prof. T. F. Fox read his paper on

THE CENSUS AND THE DEAF.

Voltaire records of Frederick of Prussia that he wrote with one kind of enthusiasm and acted with another diametrically opposite. It is rather common for men to thus judge with one degree of understanding and conduct themselves with the reverse. Hence the commonplace remark on theory and practice, that while it is mighty easy to be prudent for other people, it is extremely difficult to be prudent for ourselves.

The force of this truism is emphasized, when we recall the zest with which the deaf have been scored in the past, when they hesitated in furnishing statistics for the manipulation of every one who called for them, without a guarantee that they would be fairly used for honest purposes. The inference to be deduced from the censuses cast upon them was that any other people than the deaf would jump at the opportunity for furnishing [details of their family history to whoever might request them. We recently have had an apt illustration of the popular readiness to display family secrets, an experience that has taught a suggestive lesson, and supplied an instructive precedent for future use.

Viewing the deaf in their relation to the census in the light of recent events, let us try and discover the cause of imperfect statistics in this particular relation, and how far the deaf themselves are responsible for this imperfection.

Prior to the taking of the Tenth Census in 1880, it was promised that the result of that census would be a true and complete enumeration of the deaf. Extraordinary precautions were taken to secure fullness and correctness in the replies, and the statistics were carefully revised under the direction of an expert conceded to be familiar with the subject. The returns certainly showed much greater completeness than any previous census, and there was reason to believe that the great pains taken to insure accuracy and eliminate error had at last been crowned with success. But that this Census had its defects, so far as the deaf were concerned, became so evident that notice was taken of it at the Conference of Principals of Schools for the Deaf as early as 1884. At the Sixth Conference of the same body held four years later, the matter was very fully discussed, and the inaccuracies seemingly traced to the vague and indefinite method of classification, which put the deaf on a level with the pauper and criminal classes, and made no account of children still in arms. It was determined to remedy the oversight by having the deaf separated from the classes mentioned in future publications of returns. For this purpose, as well as to effect a needful reform in the method of taking the census of the deaf in the present year—an influential Committee was appointed by the Principals, who evidently succeeded in their efforts. Was the result satisfactory? We have no positive means of determining, but considering the excitement attending the recent enumeration, it is to be feared that it was a failure in regard to the statistics of the deaf.

You all have still in mind the ludicrous spectacle presented when the great mass of the population was confronted by the now famous "Section 23" inquiring whether the people were "defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech." I confess, considering the great good that straightforward replies to these innocent questions would have wrought, there was no occasion for the great hullabaloo, but the refusal has shown wherein one great difficulty lay in the collection of statistics. Time has worked out the problem, and the world has learned, what long since was familiar to every intelligent deaf-mute, *i. e.*, that it is the hearing relatives and not the deaf themselves, who are supersensitive on such points of family history, and who consider the secrets of home and family of more consequence than the cause of science. This very same reason has much to do with the keeping out of our schools of many deaf-mutes who should be there, but who through pride of parents, and a mistaken idea of what our Institutions are, permit their poor children to grow up in ignorance, or with such instruction as home and imperfect tuition can afford. Even though this instruction should be by a competent person, which is very rarely the case, the child taught alone at home, and thus lacking the stimulus of association of others placed on an equal footing with himself, is apt to become listless in study and melancholy in disposition. In this opinion the most experienced teachers of the deaf are of one mind. But in the majority of cases, the deaf children are left to grow up without any instruction whatever when kept from the Institutions provided for their instruction. And it becomes a serious question whether this condition of affairs can be improved without a thorough instruction of the public as to the object of State Schools for the deaf and the really efficient work they perform. For this false opinion regarding their schools, the deaf themselves, at least, are guiltless.

Now to a consideration of wherein the deaf can justly be accused of neglecting to supply statistics and the cause of this refusal.

On some occasions in the past, the deaf have declined to give information of a statistical character for good and sufficient reasons. And the wisdom of their refusal became manifest in the course of events marking the evils wrought by the publication of a "theory" based upon confessedly incomplete statistics. Had the author of this theory obtained truthful statistics first and then presented his conclusions, he would certainly be entitled to some consideration, but, as it is, he has simply shown his indifference to facts in formulating his theory. His tendency was known to the deaf, and to be candid, he was not trusted; hence their refusal to aid him.

The proclaimer of the theory, Dr. Alexander G. Bell is an earnest advocate of the oral method, who would rejuvenate an old idea, and have deaf children instructed in connection with those who can hear and speak. He objects to Institution training as tending to foster too great a love for the Institution and its teachers, and to the use of the sign language, which he regards as an important element in bringing the deaf together in adult life and promoting intermarriage. In effect, he considers our present method of deaf-mute education as all wrong, and that it is liable in the end to produce "the formation of a deaf variety of the human race." Now this is really very sad, and we who know what it is to be deaf cannot but commiserate the future "deaf variety." The eminence and attainment of Dr. Bell entitles his views to candid and serious consideration; but does it not seem just a wee bit strange that such life-long laborers among the deaf as the Gallaudets, Peets, Weld, Hutton, Stone, Gillett, Foster, Fay and others, should have overlooked such glaring defects in the system as Dr. Bell has so recently discovered? Or are we to believe that in earnest desire and purpose to accomplish the greatest possible good to the deaf, the hundreds of conscientious men and women throughout the land teaching the Combined method are a whit inferior to Dr. Bell in affectionate and desire for their best interests. I think not, nor has the course of events tended to support such a belief among the deaf. I submit to you who are graduates of institutions for the instruction of the deaf and living witnesses of the work of these schools, I submit whether it is simple justice that our schools and their system, with their enlightened methods so fruitful of good results, should be branded as breeding places of a "deaf variety," by one who, however great his reputation in certain lines of scientific research, has but a very slight acquaintance with the schools, and no practical experience with their system. Can an impartial estimate of their worth be given by one who manifests so extreme a bias towards them? One thing is certain, and that is, so long as these aspersions on our schools obtain currency, just so long will sensitive parents with deaf children keep them outside the ministering influence of their beneficial work.

Hardly a day passes but the public press brings forth some new absurdity about the deaf, as a result of this work of one who means well. The deaf generally are quite willing to acknowledge that Dr. Bell is a gifted, enlightened, and even a benevolent man in his way—one who has had opportunities more or less extensive for studying their "peculiarities," but that his efforts are a source of unmitigated blessings, in furnishing attacks on their schools and sensational accounts of themselves, finds very few defenders even among those who stand in awe of his social and scientific prestige.

Yet good does occasionally come from unexpected sources, for to quote an aphorism of Plautus:

"And so it happens oft
In many instances; more good is done
Without intention, than is thought of."

And in his deductions and conclusions with respect to the deaf, Dr. Bell has wrought a result he little dreamed of; his errors are, at least, instructive. His efforts prove conclusively that no one is so apt to get somewhat wrong in his opinions than he who broods too long over the sorrows of his fellow men, and fancies he has found ways to remedy them. He may very easily go astray and give credence to the most fallacious theories that work no end of harm.

Saddened by the woes he presupposes to follow from the co-education of the deaf in institutions, and dwelling too long and too exclusively upon what *he* considers the mistaken method of instruction, he allowed himself to be carried away by a theory, the publication of which has proved that the public confidence in the beneficiary results attained by our schools for the education of the deaf is too firmly established to be shaken by an unverified hypothesis concerning remote possibilities.

It, however, did something more than this, for while some harm certainly followed the spreading broadcast of another batch of false notions regarding the deaf—which may have cost valuable statistics in the present census—the attack on their social environments, their newspapers and associations, their use of signs and their intermarriage, as all tending to the formation of a deaf variety, has united the deaf in a determination that reliable statistics shall be furnished, if it is in their power to accomplish this result. The educated deaf men and women of our country are not blind to the value of statistics. They are aware that facts, even of the most seeming trivialty, have again and again shed brilliant light upon obscure problems that mere *a priori* speculations have served to darken. They desire more than other people to discover the true cause of deafness, and putting aside all assumptions, suppositions and probabilities, to determine whether intermarriages is responsible for the larger proportion of the numerous causes of deafness. They feel a confidence now that they never expressed before, for they know that in the hands of Dr. Fay, whose long and faithful career is an exponent of his affectionate interest in their cause, they can safely trust the facts and results of their marital relations. Garbled figures they have always feared; honest, truthful statistics, they welcome and are striving for, and only ask that judgment shall be suspended till the results of careful investigations, backed by *reliable data*, have been finally reached.

The deaf throughout the United States have been invited to aid the authorities in collecting the special statistics relating to the deaf, which are necessary to settle the disputed scientific point on the subject of deaf-mute offspring of deaf-mute parents. In most of the large cities pretty full returns are being made, but there are many of you residing in townships, who may not have been called upon as yet to answer the special list. If there are any here who, have been passed over, or who know of others who have not received the marriage list, lose not a moment, but inform the proper persons, and thus help along a work which, it is confidently believed will refute the assertions made concerning the deaf. This opportunity is now presented to us, and unless we seize it we deserve all the ridicule we invite by our negligence.

Mr. Wm. Shanks, of Albany, then read an excellent paper on "Manual Training for the Deaf," which will be given in full in a future number of the JOURNAL.

Prof. William M. Chamberlain read a paper of considerable interest. It was entitled, "The Manual Alphabet for the Hearing." By "the hearing" he meant people who are not deaf. His argument was to show that these would be benefitted by acquiring the ability to use the manual alphabet, as well as to show that it would greatly facilitate their intercourse with the deaf, being much more convenient than paper and pencil, always at one's finger-ends, and available in situations, where writing is impossible, or nearly so, which are many.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The services in St. John's Church, Tuesday evening, was conducted by Messrs. Herrick and Berry, and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet. The latter explained and illustrated the sign-language, and made an address in relation to the different departments of work among the deaf-mutes for the information of the hearing portion of the congregation. Rev. Mr. Berry acted as interpreter for him. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet addressed the deaf-mutes on the importance of building up a good character on the foundation of membership with the Church of Christ. The collection for the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes amounted to $10.70.

ACCIDENT TO MR. SELINEY.

About ten o'clock in the evening, while the Executive Committee was in session, a very painful accident occurred to President Seliney. He was raising a heavy window, and while propping it with a cane, the cane slipped. In attempting to catch the window as it fell, his hand missed the sash, plunged through a pane of glass, and made three horrible gashes in his wrist. Messrs. Eddy and Fox promptly tied the arm with handerchiefs to stop the flow of blood. A doctor was sent for, and arrived in about twenty minutes. He was abliged to take twelve stitches to close the cuts. Mr. Seliney endured all with great fortitude. The wounds are not dangerous, but the main artery of the hand escaped by a hairs-breadth from being cut, Prof. Fox almost fainted before the ordeal was over, but Mr. Seliney smiled through it all.

Mr. Fox, as secretary of the committee representing the association in the collection of funds for the Peet memorial presented the joint report of himself and the treasurer, Mr. Seliney. The object of this branch of the association is to raise funds to erect a memorial, in honor of Dr. Harvey P. Peet, a man whose life was devoted to the instruction of the deaf and the improvement of their condition; who was for many years the head of the New York Institution—a position now held by his son, a worthy offspring of such a sire—and who, by his writings and personal efforts did more than any other man. Dr. Thomas A. Gallaudet, perhaps, excepted, to secure the full benefit of civil rights and educational privileges to the deaf. He has been dead some 20 years, but his works and influence survive and always will by their own merits. But the deaf desire to perpetuate his memory in some substantial and visible way.

The committee reported a balance on hand of nearly $350, mainly the contributions of two schools, those of Rome and New York. There are other sums in existence, but this particular branch is exclusively conducted by the Empire State Association. A reference, the committee said, to the provisions under which the schools for the deaf at Buffalo, Rochester, Malone, Fordham and New York receive support from the States show that the pupils and graduates of these schools are as much indebted to Dr. Peet's efforts and influence as those at Rome and Washington Heights, and it is hardly too much to expect them to contribute a moiety to the memory of one whose name is honored far and wide among the deaf of the land, the great debt to whom should not be overlooked. The committee recommended the formation of a Peet Memorial Association for the better furtherance of the work.

Remarks pertinent were made by Dr. Gallaudet, who gave pleasant reminiscences of Dr. Peet, and by the Rev. T. B. Berry, of Buffalo. The general impression was that the project could be carried through to completion by 1894, when the centennial of Dr. Peet's birth would occur, and that that would be an appropriate time for the unveiling and celebration.

BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS.

The afternoon session convened at 1:30 o'clock. Fresh arrivals swelled the attendance. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, which is but natural, as the officers and leaders are live men, and come to the convention loaded with things fresh and pertinent. The session was opened with prayer by Mr. C. O. Dantzer, of Buffalo. A letter was read from Prof. Edward B. Nelson, principal of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rome, dated at Falmouth, Cornwall, England, regretting his inability to be present, but promising to be there in spirit and conveying best wishes for a successful meeting.

A telegram was received from the Union League Deaf-Mute Club of New York, whose delegate, Mr. E. Souweine, was present, sending greeting and good wishes to those in convention assembled.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Gallaudet, who afterwards, as on the previous day, read orally, the papers presented.

The first paper was Mr. Eddy's entitled.

THE DEAF AND ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE.

Any man having a wife or children dependent on him should consider the duty of providing for them in the present and in the future, when death will have removed him, as paramount to all others. It is often impossible, however, from a small income, to do this; or if the attempt is made it is with great present hardship and denial of the comforts and pleasures of life. At the same time, life and health are so uncertain that, at any moment, while engaged in this effort death may cut him off, and his family are left in want and misery. The plan of the Mutual Benefit Life Societies affords a simple and easy escape from this embarassment. By becoming a member of one of these societies and paying regularly such a moderate sum as his earnings will allow, all his trouble and anxiety is averted, and he can, with his family, afford to take a little comfort and make life worth living.

The origin of these co-operation relief societies is lost in the centuries that came before ours. It is the oldest method of insurance. Before the Norman Conquest, this idea was embodied in the great trade "Guilds." A few centuries later we find it more fully carried out in the "Friendly Societies," which spread all over England and Europe. Some three hundred years ago, these societies fell under the displeasures of the reigning princes, and were proscribed in most of the countries of Europe. It does not appear for what reason, but they may very easily have incurred the dislike of those tyrannical rulers with our privileges and liberties of the people, and were like them abolished. For these societies were ever most popular with the common people. They were never entirely eradicated, however, and when in time the laws against them were repealed or became absolute they became numerous and flourishing again. England has long been their stronghold, and sixty years ago, there were more than a thousand of them in the United Kingdom. Not all were death benefit societies; some had for their object sick relief or funeral benefit and similiar purposes. The plan upon which they worked, was somewhat different from that now in use by most American societies and had various defects and drawbacks, which prevented their becoming popular in the country. These faults having remedied the growing demand for life insurance at reasonable cost led to their introduction in this country. Once established here, their spread was wonderful. It is a striking fact that among the first societies of this kind to be organized in this state was one composed of the clerks in the offices of the "old line" or Corporate Stock Insurance companies. This goes to guarantee the safety and excellence of this plan of life insurance, endorsed, as it was, in this way by experts in the life insurance business.

All legitimate enterprises have their spurious imitations, so there have been numerous organizations patterned after these benefit societies formed by rascals and swindlers to fleece their patrons. This abuse of this commendable plan of life insurance obliged the states to step in and protect their citizens from loss and ill-usage as far as it could. Stringent laws were enacted regulating the organization and operation of such associations, and they were put under the direct supervision of the insurance departments of the states. These laws are so strict and the supervision is so thorough

(*Continued on third page.*)

(*Continued from second page.*)

that it is now impossible for any spurious or incompetent enterprise of this kind to get permission to do business and the existing societies have to pursue safe and approved methods of business or "shut up shop." Skill and experience and more reliable life statistics have reduced this method of insurance to as safe and sure a foundation as that of the "old line companies," and competition among these societies has reduced the rates of insurance to actual cost. A young man under 24 years of age does not have to pay more than $12 a year per thousand dollars of insurance in most of the first class societies. If he becomes a member at this period, the low rate is never increased. As the age is greater at the time of joining the society, so does the rate increase. It will be seen that this feature makes it greatly to the advantage of any one to become a number *at once* to secure the lowest possible rates. In the fraternal and secret society associations the cost is the same as I have ascertained from inquiry of their numbers. All the better societies maintain a reserve fund to provide against increasing death rates in the future and an extraordinary present number of deaths. It is much safer to insure in one, which maintains such a reserve and charges a reasonable rate than in another without such a reserve, and which offers insurance at a suspiciously low figure. Right here it should be noted that the better fraternal societies refuse to admit the deaf to membership.

The regulations governing the admission of members to these societies are very strict with regard to physical condition, in order that only such persons as are in good health and with a long lease of life; otherwise the death rate would be higher, and the members be obliged to pay out more than was needful for their insurance. It is not every first class associations that will receive the deaf to membership. I have known several cases in which deaf-mutes after having been received into membership were afterwards required to withdraw with the money they had paid, returned them. This was undoubtedly wrong, because statistics long in the possession of this association prove conclusively that the deaf are a remarkably long-lived people and their "risks" as good or better than those of the general public. However there are now several first class assessment societies, which open their doors to deaf-mutes. To make sure of his standing any person before entering one of these associations should obtain the assurance of its officers in writing that there is nothing to debar him on account of his deafness in their constitution and by-laws. An application for membership to such a society can be obtained of its authorized agent in a localty or from the home office. This contains numerous questions, which must be correctly answered by the applicant in writing. Care must be taken that no mistakes or untruths exist here for they may subsequently forfeit the benefit. Another set of questions must be answered by a competent physician, who makes a careful physical examination. The fact that applicant is deaf must be plainly stated in the application. This done and the admission fee paid, the paper is sent to the head office of the society. If the officers accept it, a certificate or "policy" is issued to the deaf-mute. Afterward either monthly or bi-monthly, regularly, notices for the payment of the assessments will be sent him; these must be promptly paid, for if not within the specified time the benefit is forfeited as well as all the payments to date. Insurance for any amount from $500 to $5,000 can be obtained at proportionate cost in this way, so that any person having regular employment can afford to be insured. This is the life insurance for the poor or, but moderately well off not for the rich and well to do. Some societies add a special feature in the payment of a part of the benefit in case of total disability of the number.

The project of forming a mutual benefit society of the deaf for the deaf has been well discussed, studied and *condemned* by them. Some twenty years ago, this association appointed a committee of its prominent members to investigate the question. Its chairman was the late W. W. Augus, one of the most able and well informed of the deaf. The whole subject was carefully and fully examined by them. Their report is on record in our books. It was unanimously against the proposition. There is not space here to reiterate the reasons.

It recommended the deaf to seek life insurance in the existing fraternal and other kinds of companies with the help and influence of friends, or in other words "by cultivating a pull." As there was no hope for a deaf-mute society. That famous but extinct society of deaf-mutes, "The Order of Elect Surds," next took up the subject. A committee of which that ablest of their living deaf-mutes, the late Henry Winter Syle was a leading member, exhaustively considered the subject and the decision was unanimously against the scheme. It took a great deal of self-denial as well as foresight for, in case the decision had been favorable, this society would have been merged into one on the mutual relief plan. Some of its prospects for a successful organization were such as no other society of the deaf have ever possessed, as it numbered among its members the most prominent of our class in nearly every State. There were certain obstacles to its success, which the committee had the sagacity to see and the frankness to acknowledge. Thereafter the effort was continued by this society and the Order of Elect Surds to provide the deaf with insurance in existing companies, by collecting vital statistics of the class to overcome the unfounded prejudice against deaf-mute "risks," which was then so strong and the attempt has been successful.

The case is altered now and a deaf person can obtain life insurance in many first class co-operative companies; what need then is there to attempt such a wild cat scheme now? It would not be cheaper, but probably much dearer and would be only fore-doomed to failure.

I would earnestly urge every deaf-mute, who has others dependent on him to secure life insurance in some good co-operative society at once. Any amount can be secured according to his means. Think of the condition of your loved ones if death should suddenly remove you! Can you refuse to make use of this simple and easy way of providing for them? If you inquire among your hearing friends you will find few of the more intelligent who are not thus insured and many not merely for a $1,000 or $2,000 "policy" in our company, but in half a dozen societies to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars, and yet such men may be no better off than you are.

Any member of this association, who may wish to obtain such insurance, can by application to its officers obtain the names of some reliable companies, which admit deaf-mutes.

Dr. Gallaudet referred to the new departure of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, in admitting deaf-mutes at a slightly higher premium. Dr. Gallaudet was instrumental in securing this privilege for the deaf, and it is hoped they will embrace it.

Mr. Geary outlined an association for the mutual benefit of the deaf-mutes, which he was engaged in forming,

Mr. Hodgson advised all to take advantage of the Mutual Life's offer. He gave an example on the blackboard, elucidating the premium on a $1,000 policy.

Mr. C. O. Dantzer, of Buffalo, read a paper on "Reading Circles," showing the immense benefit of such circles to graduates of schools.

Mr. Pach debated on the subject, and showed the diversity of talents among the deaf, and made a point of the fact that deaf-mutes, having to labor all day preferred lighter diversions. But considered the plan feasible if enough members with identical talents and inclinations could be got together, which in our census of population is very improbable. Deaf-mutes need something light, and only those engaged in the learned profession, are in a position to delve into the depths of literature. What suits one would weary another, and *vice versa*.

The Committee on Resolutions made its report through Chairman Fox.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes assembled in convention in Buffalo, N. Y., August 19 and 20, 1890, does hereby re-affirm and reiterate the resolutions of the conventions held in Syracuse, N. Y., August 31 and September 2d, 1887, and in Rochester, August 29th, and 31st, 1888, denouncing the publicly expressed opinions of Dr. A. Graham Bell, of Washington, D. C., in regard to the hereditary tendency of deafness, as unjustifiable warfare upon the deaf-mutes of the land, and wholly unwarranted by facts. It also re-affirms its resolution passed at Rochester, in 1888, earnestly recommending to the legislature of the State that the *per capita* appropriation to the institutions for the education of the deaf, be increased from $250 to $300, its original figure, as a matter of simple justice to these institutions.

Resolved, That it be recorded as the sentiment of the Association that, in the death of our friend and former associate, the late Rev. Mr. Henry Winter Syle, the deaf throughout the world have lost an earnest advocate, whose whole life exemplified his sincere and disinterested devotion to all that tended to promote their best interests.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Association, the general use of the double-hand alphabet by the public in communication with the deaf should be discouraged, as being foreign to our country, inconvenient in practice, and unfamiliar to a large majority of the deaf in the United States.

Resolved, That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be asked to recommend that the single-hand alphabet used by the deaf be incorporated by all publishers of school books in the spelling and reading books used in the public schools, as presenting a useful exercise for the pupils, and as presenting an easy means of rapid and silent communication among the hearing, and between them and those who are deaf.

Resolved, That the attempts of advocates of the so-called "Pure Oral Method" to force their experimental and one-sided system on the institutions for the education of the deaf of the State, is hereby noted and denounced.

Resolved, That the omission to collect statistics concerning the offspring of consanguenous marriages in the present census is hereby condemned.

Resolved, That we commend the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL to the favorable notice of all deaf-mutes as an able and impartial exponent of their interests.

THOMAS F. FOX, *Chairman*;
J. HOLBROOK EDDY,
C. ORVIS DANTZER,
} *Committee on Resolutions.*

All were unanimously adopted.

Chairman Eddy, of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following ticket, which was elected unanimously:

President—T. F. Fox, New York.
Vice-President—C. O. Dantzer, Buffalo.
Secretary—Wm. M. Chamberlain, Rome.
Treasurer—J. H. Eddy, Rome.
Directors:
F. L. Seliney, E. A. Hodgson, S. A. Taber.

Mr. Fox made complimentary reference to the work of President Seliney, and moved a vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically given.

Resolutions of thanks were given to the Press, hotels and Railroads, for courtesies and reduced rates; to Rev. Dr. Gallaudet for his helpful assistance in interpreting; and to the Park Commissioners for allowing the use of the park for base-ball after the convention adjourns.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

RHODE ISLAND.

Two weeks ago, a young man, we must withhold his name, tried to collect money in a jewelry store in Providence for "an institute for the deaf," and when the owner of the store went into his office to get some money, the young man was seen snatching a gold watch, valued at $50. A detective was called in and arrested him. He confessed his guilt, and is now out on bail of $500, furnished by his mother, and will be tried at the September term of the court. It is thought he will be sent to jail for three months. He is a graduate of the Providence Day School for the Deaf.

Misses Mary Griffin and Nora Holland, of Fall River, Mass., are visiting in Pawtucket, R. I., this week. Mrs. J. F. Donnelly and children have been making occasional trips along Narrgansett Bay, with these two young ladies.

Mr. J. F. Donnelly was unable to go to the convention at Concord, N. H., as she had fondly hoped, owing to the sickness of her baby.

BELIEVED TO BE CROOKED.

A young man who appeared to be deaf and dumb entered the New England grocery yesterday and solicited a subscription from Horatio A. Brown, the manager, for aid to build a brick building in Philadelphia for aged and infirm mutes. He carried a subscription paper which contained the names of several Pawtucket men, and Mr. Brown affixed his name, saying he would send his subscription by check to the institution. The mute then made it known that he wanted the cash in his own hands, which led Mr. Brown to "smell a mouse," and the young man went away none the richer. He is thought to be the same person recently arrested in Providence for swindling.—*Pawtucket Times, August* 15.

John F. Donnely, visiting relatives in Pawtucket, tried to find the name of the mute spoken of, but in vain. He is supposed to be a fraud.

Coming Events.

A wedding of more than usual brilliance will on Wednesday, September 3d, at 3 o'clock, will be solemnized at St. Ann's Church, 18th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

The contracting parties are Miss May Lenore Tifft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robert Tifft to Mr. Arthur L. Fay, of London, Eng.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Excursion Committee.

TICKETS MUST GO—CASH COMES IN—THEN A BARGE.

Finn—Rosencker Nuptials—Wise and Otherwise.

(*From our New York Correspondent.*)

The second open meeting of the Home Excursion committee was not as imposing in numbers in attendance as the one held a week previous. The uncomfortableness of the weather, which was far from cooling, accounts for this. Enthusiasm was as marked, however, and the receipts of Treasurer Soper brought a bland smile to that gentleman's countenance. Chairman Jones presided with grace, while Secretary Porter took notes in his usual clever manner.

The subject of having caps adorn the craniums of the committees of the day was referred by the management as a problem requiring more labor than at first supposed. The divergence in size of the upper portion of the meditative committee would give rise to much dissatisfaction. Hence, pretty badges having the imprint of the Home will serve the purpose instead.

It will rest with the disposers of tickets whether the engagement of a barge is decided upon. On this question all New York should take an interest. The addition of a barge will require an additional outlay of between $50 and $75. The committee in charge make no secret of the fact that the object of the excursion is to obtain as large receipts as possible. They are cautious, therefore, in the matter of expenditure. With the addition of a barge, more will be induced to attend than were the "Long Branch" alone the attraction. In former years, when few outisde of native New Yorkers and Brooklynites attended, the capacity of the boat was tested pretty strongly. This season the number will be increased by a possible 350 out of the 400 or 500 delegates to the Teacher's Congress. Not counting friends they happen to have in the immediate vicinity, we conclude the delegates and New York and Brooklyn people will just about reach the number allowed on the "Long Branch." But the prominence given the convention in the daily papers, will create interest in the excursion. Many strangers of the vicinity will make it their business to attend. And the deaf-mute visitors from the North, East, South and West who will be in town and take in the excursion will, beyond doubt, almost equal the number of delegates and visitors at the convention.

New York deaf-mutes should show as much interest in this season's Home excursion as the committee charged with the arrangements. It is for charity, as everybody knows. Outside of this, it will serve as an entertainment under the auspices of the resident deaf-mute populace, to which the Teachers' Congress is to be invited. At the next meeting of the committee, Monday 22th, all cash received from sale of tickets should be handed to Treasurer Soper. That will satisfy the committee on the barge matter, and a little extra exertion on the part of ticket holders among their friends between now and then, will be looked back upon, after the excursion is over, with pleasure by them and the host of out-of-town deaf-mutes who they may expect to entertain.

From present reports, and they come from reliable sources, the towns of York, Brooklyn, Jersey, will be depopulated of their deaf-mute residents on the day of the excursion. The proposed intention on the part of a few Albany mutes to come down to Iona Island on a steam launch, should be discarded. It would be cheaper, more enjoyable, and convenient, by great odds, to come to New York and go up the Hudson on the Long Branch. The interest and enjoyment is not all found at the grove. More than one supposes, who has not attended such an affair, the best part of the day is on the sail to and from the grove.

Connecticut, it is said, will have an immense throng along with the excursion. The irrepressible R. D. Livingstone, has been absent from those surroundings a long time. It is conjectured from this that he is reserving his vacation for the convention and excursion, and is using his acquaintance with former affairs to gathering in recruits to accompany him.

It would be well for those who have seen little or anything of New York harbor, to board the Long Branch at the East Twenty-third Street pier. This will give a splendid view of the points of interest along both sides of the East and North Rivers. The navy-yard, dry-docks, inumerable ferry slips, steamers and crafts from all ports of the world can be seen. The wonderful imposing New York and Brooklyn bridge, will allow of a close inspection from the river. Then the home of the commander of the federal soldiers of this portion of the country can be seen on Governor's Island; the Battery, the Barge Office, Castle Garden, Bedloe's Island, Liberty Statue, New York Bay, all are observant. Plenty of people aboard, leaving East Twenty-third Street will point out this and that place of interest and importance. Up the North River, the Jersey shore and West shore of Manhattan Island are as replete with interest as that of the East River. On the return trip, it is not likely the place mentioned will be as easily discerned as on the trip in the morning.

The marriage of Mr. Paul Rosenecker to Miss Mary E. Finn, both of New York, was an event that occupied a good deal of gossip during the past two weeks. The ceremony was solemenized in the church of St. Andrew, on Duane Street, and was attended by a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The residents of the neighborhood who have known the bride since she was a wee bit of a girl, almost filled the space not reserved for invited guests. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Finn, on Pearl Street. The guests sat down to an elaborate collation, and until late in the evening, music, dancing and a general good time was indulged in by those present. Mr. John Finn, the father of the bride, is a veteran in the service of New York's gallant fire department. The bride is a semi-mute; was for several years a pupil of the New York Institution, and graduated later from the Catholic Institution at Throgg's Neck. Mr. Rosencker attended the New York Institute, and is a leading light of the Fanwood Social Club, having served several terms as an officer of that organization. He is a first class upholsterer, and employed by the large furniture house of Coogan Bros. The wedding presents were handsome and filled a good sized room Mr. and Mrs. Rosenecker received the congratulations of a host of friends, and mid a shower of rice, old shoes, and other articles conceded to 'bring good luck, left the scene of festivity in a coach and four to be gone on a limited wedding tour. A pretty little flat in Harlem will be their future abode.

On the Long Island express that left Jamacia at 4:30 Sunday last, were a good-sized number of passengers. At Woodlawn, two individuals jumped aboard. Later developements on the trip to Flushing, exposed their identity as members of the silent world. One was a Mr. Warren, a former college student at Washington. The other was a Mr. Zerani, brother-in-law to the great and only recognized monopolist of the alphabet card peddling scheme, J. M. T. Davis. Mr. Zerani is an Italian, but seemed gifted with an unusual command of the English language. The hawker of alphabet cards invites the public to have him arrested, if they think that he can hear and articulate. But nobody has ventured to try this dodge, as yet, to increase his sales. Hence he goes his way with serenity, and with his several female assistants, rakes in any amount of shekels from people of charitable disposition.

Are we going to have that ball game between Chicago and New York? is asked pretty often. It was arrrnged to occur during the Teachers' Convention. If Brotherhood Park grounds are not to be obtained, other enclosed spaces as equally convenient can be had for less money. Many would like to see it come off.

Abe Hannemann returned last week from a fortnight's trip to Buffalo and towns that surround it. He reports brother Louis and Morris as doing exceptionally well. He stopped for a few days with his old-time school companion Jas. Caton, and was both surprised and pleased at the way that sightless phenomenon piloted him around the country behind a nag that could go at a 2:40 gait.

The small boy of New York, who has been indulging in the luxury of smoking "Duke's Best," "Between the Acts," "Cameo," "Kinney's Best," and a number of other high sounding brands of cigarettes, is shaking in his shoes. A law has been passed making it a misdemeanor and liable to arrest for any boy under sixteen to be found smoking in the street, on cars, or other places. Johnny Lloyd, Jr., has a son. His son is named "Tom." When Tom begins to seek amusement in learning to smoke cigarettes, he may fall in the clutches of the law. Then his dignified father will proceed to unfold to him the law, as set down by the honorable board, and will further tell him it was his father that set in cold type the original copy of the clause forbidding smoking after emaniating from the hands of the clerk of the Aldermaniac Board.

MONTAGUE TIGG.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Mr. L. Wasserman has returned home after a three weeks' vacation spent at Long Branch, Asbury Park and New York.

The wedding of Mr. John Seely to Miss Mary Krouse took place last Tuesday night, Rev. Mr. Konrad performing the ceremony.

A surprise party was tendered to Master Elly, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, by his numerous young friends, last Wednesday, in honor of his birthday.

A.

Aug. 14.

Railway building began in Japan twenty years ago. There are now 579 miles of line in operation.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Apollos Home Again.

MINOR NOTES.

(*From our Philadelphia correspondent.*)

In Atlantic City, the Apollo camp received a flying visit from Mr. Lipsett's mother and aunt, Mrs. Macready, last Thursday. In the early evening, Mrs. Lipsett took "Baby Nellie," which always barked toads invading the campers away almost every day, and woke up the tired campers in the morning, home.

Last Wednesday morning, Mrs. W. H. Lipsett, Miss Annie Powers, Mrs. Sharp, Messrs. Blanckensee, Lipsett, P. Huster and L. Fell, went out in a yacht, under the management of the owner of the boat, and caught thirty-five blue and weak fish.

Over seven thunder-storms visited the seashore and attacked the camp within two weeks, but it did not chill or wet the campers.

Last Friday, Mr. W. Fries, who was over to Philadelphia to work, returned to the seashore.

Last Saturday morning, Mr. Wm. Brookmire, of Reading, Pa., came to the city, and in the afternoon, the Apollo Club camp and its inmates, and Messrs. Fries and Lewis Fell and his chum, and Mrs. Lipsett, Mrs. Sharp and Miss M. Hoffman, were taken in a picture by Mr. Brookmire.

In the evening, Messrs. John O'Neil, of Phœnixville, Jos. Fenal and John W. Robb, came to the seashore and slept in the camp.

Yesterday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Houston and daughter, Mr. H. S. Stevenson and his daughter Edna, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Zang, Jr., and little baby, Miss Westerhood and Mr. Westerhood, Misses Lynn, Harper and Leader, and Messrs. Stoner, Shuster, Poole and Bruthi, of Camden, N. J. Mr. Gulick, of Trenton, N. J., Messrs. Philip, Geo. Boss and Knœchel, of Baltimore, Md., Misses Wright and Shafer, of Frankford, Pa., Mr. Meyer, of Allentown, Pa., Mrs. and Miss Wallace and their lady friend, and many other deaf-mutes, whose names slipped from my memory, came and paid a visit to the camp, and afterwards took a dip in the sea. In the early evening, the camp and the visitors were taken in a group in photographer Brookmire.

In the evening, Messrs. Blanckensee, Lipsett and Fell, accompanied the visitors to the city, leaving Messrs. Huster, Buch, Robinson, Bruthi and Lewis Fell to watch and sleep in the camp.

Early this morning, the Apollo camp broke up and was transported to this city.

Mrs. Lipsett, Miss Hoffman and Messrs. Buch and Robinson left the seashore this forenoon, while Messrs. Huster and Bruthi were there visiting the curiosities of the shore, and returned home in the evening.

Mr. H. S. Stevenson is visiting the seashore for a few days and will go to New York.

When I came home, I found some news for the JOURNAL readers.

Among the beques of the deceased Miss M. Gillingham amounting to $30,000, she left $1000 to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, and $1000 to the Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and for Aged and Infirm Blind persons.

Miss Julia A. Hackett, aged twenty-four years, after four months illness, died of consumption last Thursday week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Harrison have left us for Chicago and Wisconsion last week.

Mrs. Syle has removed to 226 Rittenhouse Street, Germantown.

Mr. W. E. Guss, of St. Louis, Mo., is paying a visit to friends here and there.

A select party, given by Messrs. Deep and Wilson, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lee a week ago last Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. M. Koehler made her husband the happy father of another baby, several days ago.

THE RECORDER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, '90

KANSAS NOTES.

Louis Hecker has a fine span of blood thorough-bred horses that he wishes to sell.

The Iowa Deaf-Mute Base-ball Club that started out to wallop every club in the State, from the Cornhuskers to the Cuban Giants, has "busted."

In reply to Betsy Trotwood, "Innocent Abroad" has not been roped in by any damsel, and he is the most surprised at the report.

Ed. Hatcher is receiving many complimentary notices from the press of the State for his bicycle invention.

Mrs. Grundy says there is going to be a wedding soon among Kansas mutes.

The late heavy rains insure another heavy corn crop for Kansas.

"The taste for possums," says Monroe Ingram, "must be cultivated. Right square, and mighty hard hoeing it is.

The next person that says that Charles Topf is going to leave Kansas, ought to be sandbagged.

George has got tired holding up that lightning rod, and has moved to Missouri.

If John Buckles is not pegging shoes at Wetmore, then he is not pegging shoes at all.

John B. Martin, the famous narrator of stories, is now a corporation vassal, the Sante Fe having managed him to a good job.

Kansas wheat weighs six pounds per bushel overweight.

"In small things as in great,
Kansas is the banner State."

Rolly Baungart reports that he has the finest wheat in Jefferson County. Providence or something always takes care of Rolly.

Frank Scott and wife went down to Tonganoxie a day, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cilhiland.

Henry Sickel is getting to be as broad as he is long, and is rapidly taking a resemblance to a Milwaukee brewer.

Miss Ella Cox will probably soon make a visit to her sister, Mrs. F. Scott.

Miss Maud Thomas and Miss Minnie Strickler live in Kansas City, Kan.

We received a pleasant visit from "Prince," of Kansas City, lately. Sorry I could not get off and hitch up the gray to take him around the city and fort. The JOURNAL has a prize in him as a correspondent.

A mute tramp, named Wendell, from Philadelphia, struck Leavenworth lately. Ten minutes after seeing the Kansas' Bull Dog, he struck out for Omaha.

A mute peddler, named J. N. Williams, was recently ordered to leave Argentine by the police judge of that play.

Notice.—To mute peddlers and tramps, keep away from Leavenworth.

In our capacity as correspondent, we are going to give the *news* as accurately and truthfully as we obtain it. If mutes get themselves into trouble, get married, leave twins, say they will soon marry, and then to postpone it, we are not responsible. We are going to give the news publication. The report that Prof. Sprague was to be, or wanted to be, a superintendent, was circulated and told by various persons. I brand his statement of my wanting it, as a deliberate falsehood. Would not have it, if it were offered on a golden plate, and plate thrown in. If it was circulated as a joke, he has made a laughing stock of himself, by coming out with a denial. It is hardly necessary for me to deny his charges. All who know me, laugh at such a charge having truth in it. Look back over the old files of the JOURNAL and see the falsity by the many favorable notices of the institution, given in my letters. I will let the mutes of Kansas and the people of Leavenworth decide between us two, where I have lived twenty-one years, and, God willing, will live until I die. Fearlessly,

CHOX TOZZ.

EXCURSION NOTICE.

Before the Excursion in aid of the Gallaudet Home takes place on the 27th inst., the Committee desire to say a few words to those who will attend, and to those still undecided about going.

Do not stay away for fear of being overcrowded. If necessary, the Committee will have a barge lashed to the steamer, thereby making room for nearly three thousand people.

To those who do not take their lunch baskets along, we advise to get their edibles and drinkables on board the boat, as Caterer Terhune will be on hand to supply the excursionists with all the refreshments required for a day's outing, at reasonable prices. Attention is also called to the fact that a moderate percentage of the gross receipts will go to the Home.

All are requested to be on hand at the place and time specified in the advertisement of the JOURNAL, so as to occasion no delay in starting.

Very pretty dancing programmes will be distributed, and which will serve as beautiful souvenirs of the occasion.

As for varied and beautiful scenery, the Hudson is too well known for description.

The names on the various committees have been carefully selected without regard to the gentlemen's consent, relying, as we do, upon their goodness to enter into the spirit of such a good object.

The last meeting of ticket holders, etc., will take place in the basement of St. Ann's Church, next Monday evening, the 25th, instead of Saturday evening as previously stated, when it is earnestly hoped that all persons holding tickets or cash for same, will be present and hand either to Treasurer Soper. By so doing, it will save Mr. Soper much trouble and annoyance on the day of the Excursion. It will also give the Committee an opportunity to decide about chartering an extra boat.

The Committee have spared neither time nor money to make this the greatest of deaf-mute excursions, the most enjoyable and profitable ever held. Therefore it is the duty of every deaf-mute and their friends to contribute towards this charitable affair by their presence, and by a liberal use of their pocketbooks on the occasion.

All are welcome.

W. G. JONES,
G. S. PORTER,
I. N. SOPER,
} *Committee.*

Mr. Widaman thinks seriously of applying for membership in a Typographical Union in the near future

COLUMBUS.

Some Who Will Attend the Convention.

TROUBLES NOT OVER YET.

A Social Party.

(*From our Columbus Correspondent.*)

A week from to-day, the wisdom and intelligence of deaf-mute instruction from the United States and Europe will be assembled at the New York Institution, to exchange views, and gather fresh inspiration for the grand work by those who are engaged in it. Judging from what has been said in the papers of late, the gathering, in point of numbers, will be the largest ever held, and certainly the New York Institution, with Dr. Peet in charge, is fully able to take care of all who may come. For ourselves, we trust the meeting will be a success, and our only regret now is that we can not be there much, as we had hoped earlier in the season. We have been at some pains to ascertain, who, from the Ohio Institution will be in attendance, and as far as we can find out the following persons, will likely be enrolled as members of the convention:

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Harkins, R. H. Atwood and wife, Mr. Leonce Odebrecht, Mr. A. H. Schory, Mr. C. W. Charles and Mrs. Ella Zell. Possibly there may be several others, none out of the city, who, at the last moment, may conclude to attend.

It seems that the troubles of the Ohio Institution are not quite over yet. The trustees held their August meeting on Thursday and Friday of this month. When the voucher for the salary of Prof. Knott, the new superintendent, was presented to the State Auditor for payment, the latter refused to honor it or draw his warrant for it on the State Treasury. The auditor holds that the superintendent of the Institution must be a man who is familiar with the sign-language and experience in giving instruction, and be able to solemnize marriages for the deaf and dumb, which qualifications the auditor claims Prof. Knott does not possess to make him eligible to the office, and which the statues require. The Attorney-General will be called upon to construe the meaning of the law, and should he decide that the auditor is correct in his conclusions, the matter will be taken to the Supreme Court for a final decision.

It is pretty well known who is behind this matter, and they are leaving no stone unturned to hamper the new officials and the institution all they can. The law also states that the person, when chosen superintendent of the Institution, must be a resident of Ohio. The trustees plainly violated the law, when they imported the late superintendent from the Sandwich Islands. Yet nothing was said in the matter. If the present gentleman was unlawfully chosen superintendent, and can not draw his salary, it was equally unlawful to bring a man in from outside of Ohio seven years ago, and the State has good cause to demand the return of $1,200.

The Misses Mary and Nellie Dundon gave a social party at their home, Thursday evening, to which a large number of their deaf-mute friends were invited, and the response thereto was generous. Some new games were brought into requisition, and a right merry-time had by all. Refreshments, of course, forming one of the evening's features in the way of ice-cream, cake, etc. Among those present, were: Mr. and Mrs. Leib, Misses Della Barker, Edith Biggam, Elsey, Leonard, McPeek, Hippler, Messrs. Ed. Dundon, Rose, Marion, Gariety, Shanisey, and others, whose names have escaped our memory.

Mr. Ira. Crandon and Miss Ella McPeek left this morning for Cincinnati to attend the Anderson's Picnic. Several others contemplated going, but on account of not being able to secure excursion's railroad rates, gave up the project.

Mrs. Helen Rose, Matron of the Institution, accompanied by her son, Clifford, left Monday for Chantauqua, to spend her ten days' vacation.

Mr. John Stiddler and Mrs. Benj. F. Overstakes, *nee* Martha Childs, were married on the 7th inst. They will reside near Willington, Ohio. They were both former pupils here.

August 16, '90.

EPHPHATHA SUNDAY.

(AUGUST 24TH)

Deaf-mute communicants, and others, of the Middle Western Diocese—my missionary district—are asked to remember the MISSION with offerings on the day named above, to meet expenses. They may be sent to the Rev. Austin W. Mann, General Missionary, 123 Arlington Street, Cleveland, O.

The new time table of the German railroads, especially that of Prussia, shows a vast improvement in express train service.

Society in Aid of the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please allow me to use some space in the JOURNAL in behalf of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

To summarize all schemes within the past four months (from March 1 to July 1), for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of sustaining the noble asylum, it is desired to say that the Executive Committee was greatly gratified with the success of the Prize Drawing Entertainment which was every way charming—donators of prizes have hearty thanks from the committee. The "Calico Party" must not be forgotten. It was a grand success indeed, and the lady managers are highly appreciated and warmly thanked by the society. The friends of the Home were highly pleased with the brilliant success of the Brooklyn "Home Fair." The Executive Committee tenders Mrs. Ijams and her daughter, Miss Hannah Henry, and their assistants, its most warm thanks for their services at the Fair. Miss Ijams made two explicit and business like reports in the JOURNAL concerning the proceedings of the bazaar, which showed what a splendid faculty she possesses as a financier for a young lady, and altogether she was the leading spirit of the affairs pertaining to the fair. The deaf-mutes of Brooklyn have every reason to be proud to know that their fair was for a second time a grand success, and they are warmly congratulated. Let us of the metropolis follow their example, when we hold a sixth fair over here, and rush it with equal success for the welfare of our aged and destitute beneficiaries up the river. Liberal donations have been received from all sources, and proved very handy, indeed. Now the most lively topic of the times among the mutes here and there is the great Home Excursion, which takes place on the 27th of August.

From all appearances, there will be a crushing rush for the trip. It is feared that the steamboat will be uncomfortably jammed unless the committee will put on an extra boat, in the way of a barge or small boat as the case may be. As the great Convention of Teachers meet, in the city during the same week, it is naturally expected that most, if not all of them, will take advantage of the opportunities the excursion offers to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the famous "Rhine of America," and at the same time give the Home a helping hand. Coming from the Sunny South, a very interesting body of teachers enter the convention certainly not to discuss the merits and demerits of the Force Bill, but solely to elevate the system of instruction of deaf-mutes at school; another following their heels from the great West, not with the aim of exposing their glorious agricultural products or seductive gold and silver ores, but for the noble object of advancing the education of the same class; and still another party hailing from the land of the Puritans, not with the malicious purpose of picking up a quarrel with their merry "Canuck" neighbors over the hateful question of the Behring Seal Fishery, but happily coming all together for the "love of labor"—that is, for the noblest labor of further promoting the progress of "teaching the young idea to shoot" at their schools. These honorable instructors will be given a special day at the close of the great convention, called "Excursion Day," for their own recreation, and they may derive pleasure from gazing at the most magnificent panorama that the majestic Hudson River ever presents and also from posting themselves about the personals of the numerous crowd of mute residents of the Metropolis of America, socially and intellectually. Let them know that we earnestly endeavor to maintain our Home for our brethren in their old age and distress without overriding the State of New York besides the overflowing shelves of public charities, and then they will surely go home with the impression that we keep up with the fair reputation of the city of New York for her famous institutions found by her own philanthropists. The redoutable Commander Jones and his aids, Porter and Soper, will take great pains to make the most delightful excursion that has ever been enjoyed by the deaf-mutes.

C. S. Newell	2 00	
Mrs. C. S. Newell	2 00	
Thomas Godfrey	1 00	
A. A. Barnes	1 00	
Julius C. Wilken	1 00	
Walter McDougal	1 00	
Mrs. Walter Mc Dougal	1 00	
Gilbert Hicks	4 80	
		13 80

(Through C. O. Dantzer, collector.)

From hearing persons.—		
W. H. Walker & Co.	5 00	
Jacob Davis	1 00	
W. H. Kirkholder	1 00	
H. Messersmith	50	
W. F. Volker	1 00	
Rung Bros.	1 00	
E. P. Beale	1 00	
Cash	1 00	
C. E. Walbridge	1 00	
Ideal Furniture Co.	50	
Miss Eastman	1 00	
E. Holmes	1 00	
Frank Beer	50	
C. Hamszel	20	
Ch. Rebmann	50	
Emma Kibler	50	
Miss F. W. Hahn	25	
Mrs. H. S. Kelly	50	
F. C. Kelly	50	
Mrs. Anna L. Barnes	50	
Mrs. Conlisk	25	
Rev Chas. H. Smith	10 00	
Mrs Jordan	25	
J. G. Sager	25	
Anonymous, and Cash	10 70	
		39 90
From deaf-mutes—		
Patrick Norton	50	
Solomon D. Weil	1 00	
John R. Newcomb	1 00	
Miss Mary M. Hazard	1 50	
Miss Grace Hastings	25	
Matthias Schiffhauer	1 00	
Edward Fritz	2 00	
Miss Mary Corrigan	50	
Miss Lydia Stumpf	1 00	
C. Orvis Dantzer	1 00	
Philip Stafflinger	1 00	
P. Gabel	1 00	
Mrs. E. Girardin	10	
J. Schlageter	50	
Peter Bollinger	25	
Chas. Freund	10	
Julius Hanneman	1 00	
E. Hahn (mite collections)	1 10	
Miss Stumpf, "	3 00	
Cash	35	
		18 15
Bal. of the proceeds of the last G. Home Excursion		16 00
ENTERTAINMENTS.		
Prize Drawing	36 75	
"Calico Party" given by ladies,	21 80	
		58 55
FAIRS		
5th Annual Home Fair at Brooklyn, N. Y.		240 00
LECTURES.		
Col Elliot F. Shepard under auspices of the M. L. A.		21 50
DONATIONS.		
Through Rev. Dr. Gallaudet,		
H. S. Steventon, Phila, Pa.,	25	
Thompson Dean,	20 00	
Mrs. E. N. Pancoast,	100 00	
Miss E. V. Archer,	25 00	
Mrs. C. M. Goodridge,	100 00	
Mrs. L. P. Henop,	10 00	
Offerings at Home Chapel,	1 57	
Mrs. Lispenard Stewart,	25 00	
Miss Stafford, (St. Ann's Church)	10 00	
Wm. F. Cockran, Yonkers,	100 00	
Mrs. E. S Auchmuty,	25 00	
Mrs. Edwin Parsons,	25 00	
Remembrance,	15 00	
M. Korngold,	1 00	
St. John's Church, Yonkers,	15 11	
Mrs. George B. Howe,	10 00	
Jos. Rawsgen,	50 00	
St. Ann's Church, through Miss Allerton	5 00	
A Friend, St. Ann's Church,	3 00	
Offerings at Home Chapel,	1 80	
Mrs. Dauphiney,	5 00	
A Friend, through Mrs. Gallaudet,	5 00	
Mrs. Lansing and daughter, Miss Sarah Guile, Three Mile Bay, N. Y.,	15 00	
A Friend,	100 00	
Mrs. J. R. Swords,	10 00	
Mrs. S. Lawrence,	10 00	
Mrs. E. Cotheal,	5 00	
Friends, through Mrs. W. O. Fitzgerald,	30 00	
In Memorian, M. E. B.	3 00	
St. Ann's Church, Annapolis, Md.	5 00	
Mrs. C. S. Belmont,	25 00	
Douglas Merritt, Rhinebeck,	10 00	
Mrs. E. L. Bracy,	1 00	
Miss Mary Semple,	1 00	
Mrs. H. C. Rider,	1 00	
B. H. Field,	10 00	
Offerings Home Chapel,	1 67	
Miss Sarah E. Talman,	1 00	
		781 40
Total,		$1,189 30
Previously acknowledge,		1,245 26
Grand Total up to July 1st,		$2,434 56

Yours truly,
ALBERT A. BARNES,
Sec'y and Treas.

Reunion Picnic of Maryland Deaf-Mutes.

The Twelfth Annual Reunion Picnic of the Deaf-Mutes of Maryland was held yesterday in Druid Hall Park in Grove No. 8. Shortly after nine o'clock they commenced to assemble, and they were loath to part when the shades of night settled down upon them and their amusements. There were present about one hundred and fifty deaf-mutes, besides numerous intimate friends and relatives who had the power of speech. Of the mutes present fully one hundred were ladies. Some were married and had their children with them. In age the picnickers ranged from eight to sixty years. More than two-thirds of those on the grounds were from Baltimore, though a good number were from Washington, D. C., Port deposit, Tolchester, Easton, Western Maryland and some from Philadelphia. Mr. W. R. Barry, vice-president of the board of visitors of the School for the Deaf at Frederick, was present and was social with all. Nearly all the pleasure seekers are present or former pupils of the Maryland school. Mr. James S. Wells, teacher of the School for Colored Mutes at 649 Saratoga Street, was very active in forwarding the pleasures of the day. Those who hear and speak do not enter into the pleasures of the day with the zest that characterized the deaf-mutes yesterday. The affair was business-like in all its details. The hour for each event was duly posted and observed, and system reigned in every department. Mr. George W. Veditz was chairman of the committee of arrangements and opened the day with a speech, after which the committee for next year's picnic was elected. Mr. Veditz is a Baltimorean, a graduate of the Maryland school at Frederick, and also of the National College at Washington, D. C. He is a Professor in the Colorado State Deaf-Mute School, but comes East every Summer and attends this re-nnion. Almost the entire day was spent in sports and games, which were thoroughly enjoyed, the ladies taking great interest in everything. One of the young ladies repeatedly kicked the foot-ball with a vigor that sent it high in the air. The following is a list of prizes and prize winners in the various events of the day;

Blind-folded Race—First, folding mirror, J. L. Kampe; second, penknife, J. Briscoe; third, hair brush, T. Harris.

Ball-throwing by gentlemen—First, pair Indian clubs, T. Harris, 252 feet; second, Penknife, F. Leitner, 249 feet.

Ball-throwing by ladies—First, silk muffler, Miss L. Wheeler; second, glass pitcher, Miss M. Woodrow.

Hopping Race by gentlemen—First, pair sleeve buttons, F. A. Leitner; second, scarf-pin, A. Lingner.

Hopping Race, ladies—First, satchel, Miss F. Wells, second, belt, Miss Iola Pettit.

Out of the Ring—First, clothes brush, G. W. Veditz; second, two-dozen leadpencils, Harry Benson.

Potato-Race by gentlemen—First, clock, Harry Benson; second, toilet case, A Lingner; third, scarf, Theodore Fowble.

Potato Race by ladies—First, dressing case, Miss Bessie Riall; second, eau de cologne, Miss Gertie Smith; third, fan, Miss Johanna Thies.

Sack race—First, umbrella, E. E. Butterbaugh; second, silk handkerchief, T. Fowble; third, cane, H. Benson; fourth, pocket dairy, F. Leitner.

One hundred-yard Dash by gentlemen—First, shaving mug and brush, F. A. Leitner; second, inkstand, T. Harris.

Three-legged Race—First, pocket-book to each, F. Leitner and J. Unsworth; second, two handkerchiefs each, F. Harris and J. Biscoe.

Shoe Race—First, pair slippers, J. Biscoe: second, three pair half-hose, G. W. Veditz; third, scarf, J. W. L. Unsworth.

Tug of War—First, a Watermelon, A. L. Branflick; second two canteleups, A. C. Buxton.

The committee of arrangements was as follows: George W. Veditz, chairman; James S. Well, J. W. L. Unsworth, Jas. O. Amoss, F. A. Leitner, Edward Ramsay, Alvis, Branflick, Miss Annie B. Barry, Mrs. Sadie Unsworth, Miss Maggie Schumm, Miss Sallie A. Gourley, Mrs. Ella Smithsonian, Miss Emma Hare, Miss Helen Wells.

THE GALLAUDET HOME.

The lady managers will hold their annual meeting in Poughkeepsie early in October.

Half a dozen of the inmates went with Miss Bishop down to the river, after the evening repast was over Friday, the 1st inst., but they did not meet with any adventures.

A copy of the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL of July 24th, which contained an article about the home, has been forwarded to Mr. G. S. Stringfield, a member of the executive committee, now in England.

On a recent bright afternoon, two lady equestrians drove around the building and went away.

Mr. Atwood was out doors for the first time in several months, Saturday, the 2d inst. He has long been troubled with an incurable disease.

Sunday two weeks ago, Miss Nellie Magill, of Poughkeepsie, paid her friends here a call. She is not a mute, but can use the single-hand alphabet.

"Pansy's" delineation of her late trip to Canada and that great natural wonder—Niagara Falls, in her last article was excellent. The fair Detroit correspondent knows how to wield her fertile pen with a will of her own.

Mr. Edward Hatch was made happy some days ago, by the arrival of a box of nice articles of underwear from his brother, who expects to come and see him soon.

One of the femal inmates met with an accident, Tuesday evening, August 5th. They went out doors, intending to go to the veranda, when she fell into an opening that leads to the cellar. A bad bruise showed itself on the right side of her head a little way above the eye. Dr. Cornell, an experienced surgeon of the village was sent for, and he carefully dressed the wound. At this writing, the person in question is all right.

The home will form one of the many subjects pertaining to the interests of the deaf and dumb to be brought before those in convention at the New York Institution next week.

Visitors, in company with Miss Annie Gardner, came up from the farm-house Wednesday afternoon, the 6th inst.

Eddie Palm took advantage of the fine weather, one day lately, and went to the woods in search of black berries. As good luck would have it, she brought home a sufficient quantity of the berries to which the inmates were treated at supper.

On Friday the 8th inst., Mrs. Frances Daggart entered upon her eightieth year. She was born in Rhode Island and educated at the Hartford School.

It was Mr. W. J. Nelson's privilege to preach twice in the chapel, Sunday, the 10th inst. He gave beautiful illustration of the Lord's Prayer in signs, and selected his text from St. Matthew 11:9.

The grape vines are in a splendid condition, and the family will have plenty of the luscious fruit when it is ripe.

Mr. James H. Caton, the well-known blind deaf-mute of marvelous intelligence, and his bon companion Mr. Hannemann, were among our visitors last week. The writer enjoyed a chat with James in the finger language, but as the afternoon was somewhat advanced, the gentlemen found themselves obliged to hurry off in the buggy they had engaged, so as to catch a north bound train for Highland, N. Y., before the darkness of night should overtake them. Mr. Caton has not decided about going on the excursion to Iona Island.

Monday August 11th, we received a visit from Mrs. C. M. Nelson and her grandson Mr. Mandeville Nelson, of Virginia. They remainnd with us until the next day, and the young Virginian no doubt carried away with him pleasant memories of his visit to this charming country retreat. Mrs. Nelson had not been at the home for a year, on account of a prolonged illness, but her many friends will rejoice to learn that she is much improved in health.

Dr. Connell made a professional call Wednesday last. A few of the inmates were suffering from indisposition.

While Mr. Egan was raking before noon, Thursday, the 14th inst., he found five little rabbits huddled together in the grass.

Mr. Leroy B. Deeming, whose untimely death Clara chronicled in her Boston letter to the JOURNAL, of the 7th inst., was an inmate of the old home in New York thirteen years ago, at which time he was said to be laboring under temporary insanity. If deaf-mutes will persist in walking on the dangerous railroad tracks, let them do it and get punished for their rash act.

LOUISE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *President.*

ISSUES

Life Insurance Policies

to Deaf-Mutes

ON ALL THE MOST APPROVED PLANS.

The Mutual Life Company is the Largest, Best and Most Popular Life Insurance Company in the World.

Assets Jan'y 1, 1890, $136,401,328.02
New Business in 1889, 151,602,483.37
Annual Income, 31,119,019.62

PURELY MUTUAL.
NO STOCKHOLDERS.

No other company has shown results so profitable and gratifying to policy-holders.

Its policies are the most liberal and desirable issued.

It has paid policy-holders since organization,

$287,681,948.20.

The Twenty Year Distribution Policy issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company is a Model Contract.

The Company's policies are now held by

182,310 Members.

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Geo. W. Welsh

233 GREENWICH ST., cor. BARCLAY ST.

NEW YORK.

Elevated Railroad Station at the door. Immense stock, special bargains and varied assortment of

WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Silver and Plated Ware.

MARBLE CLOCK, FANCY GOODS,

Watch Repairing and Jobbing of all kinds done on the premises.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

Alex. L. Pach

Leading Photographer of Easton, Pa

Announces that he has a number of the Washington groups left over which he will dispose of, as follows:

One copy of the Convention group, and one copy of either, the Unveiling, Paris Delegates or any of the state groups, 8x10, and a photograph of the JOURNAL, and its editor, (an *art* novelty,) for $1.75. Photos. by express only.

DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER *a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.*

ALL SOULS' WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB & CLERC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This club, organized on September 22d, 1865, and reorganized November 28th, 1888, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join it by agreeing to pay a small sum of money monthly for its support. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while at school, by a course of lectures and other literary exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has the use of the guild rooms in All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Franklin Street, above Green. The officers of the club are: Harry E. Stevens, President; Wm. G. Harrison, First Vice-President; Mrs. W. J. Syle, Second Vice-President; J. S. Reider, Secretary and Treasurer, whose address is No. 1508 Summer Street; Mrs. J. S. Reider, Assistant Secretary; Wm. McKinney, Assistant Treasurer; Wm. A. Miles, Sergeant-at-Arms; Rev. J. M. Koehler, *Ex-officio* Chairman; and Rev. Jas. H. Cloud, Vice-Chairman. The club rooms are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

APOLLO SOCIAL CLUB.

The object of the Apollo Social Club is to advance its members in social, intellectual and physical welfare. The club occupies a whole five-roomed house at 1302 Washington Avenue, Phila., and its members are at full liberty to use the house at all hours. Business meetings are held on the first Saturday evening of every month. The officers for 1890–'92 are; President, Wm. Henry Lipsett; Vice-President, Henry Blanckensee; Secretary, J. R. Lewis; Assistant Secretary, J. A. Turner; and Treasurer, E. D. Wilson. All communications should be addressed to the secretary at 1302 Washington Avenue, Phila.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Wednesday evening, at 7:15 o'clock, at Tuttle Hall, 198 Grand St., Brooklyn N. Y. The officers of the Society are: President, Thomas Godfrey; First Vice-President, Alexander McIlwraith; Second Vice-President, Julius Wollman; Secretary, James S. Orr; Treasurer, Charles T. Thompson; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Peter Adler. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, James S. Orr, 46 Wierfield Street, Brooklyn.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Koosuth Selig; Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy; Librarian, Frank B. Shattuck. Divine services first and third Sundays in each month, alternate at 11 A.M. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to the Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow, 232 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

MUTUAL & CHARITABLE RELIEF SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

The purpose of the Society is principally social improvement, and to help the needy of our class. Meeting, are held the first Wednesday of each month, at Alpha Hall No. 18 Essex Street. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. F. W. Bigelow; Vice-President, Mrs. I. A. Blanchard; Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Wood; Secretary, Mrs. Rhoda Barnard. Relief Committee: Mrs. Wm. Lynde, *Chairman;* Mrs. Hattie Wheeler, Miss Pauline Acheson. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. Rhoda Barnard, 25 Decatur Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Anderson Society dates its organization from 1879, and has for its objects the *mutual improvement* and *social enjoyment* of its members and their friends in general. It holds meetings in Anderson Hall, No. 192 West Fifth Street, every Saturday at eight o'clock P.M., excepting the business meeting specified on the fourth Saturday of each month. Ardine Rembeck is President, Wiltshire Oxley, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Alfred A. Bierlein, Corresponding Secretary. All communications should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alfred A. Bierlein, 38 Celestial Street, Cincinnati, O.

DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY.

This organization is one formed for the purpose of bringing into closer intercourse, the former students of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes of the City of New York, and to disseminate such views as will tend to their welfare. It meets twice a month, and the President is Mr. Samuel Frankenheim. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Joseph Yankauer, 327 East 4th St., New York City.

EASTON ASSOCIATION.

Meets on first Thursday of each month, at Trinity Chapel. Its object is of a diversified character and covers a wide scope. Visitors always cordially welcomed. Alex. L. Pach, President; John Lehr, Vice-President; S. K. Price, Treasurer, E. D. Heller, Secretary, Address, 49 McCartney Street.

GALLAUDET SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes (formerly the "Cambridge Society") holds services in the basement of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes St., Boston, every Sunday, at 10:45 A.M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's clergymen appear on the first and third Sundays of each month. All are welcome. Literary exercises once a month. Lectures, social gatherings, etc., occasionally. The officers for 1890 are; E. W. Frisbee, President; A. W. Orcutt, Vice-President; Albert S. Tufts, Secretary; Frank B. Roberts, Treasurer, and Geo. A. Wise, Librarian. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, Cortez Street, Boston, care of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

GRANITE STATE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Willie E. White, President, 35 Arlington St., Nashua; Varnum B. Wright, Secretary, Nashua; Willie A. Deering, Treasurer, Pittsfield.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Manhattan Literary Association meets every Thursday evening at 8 P.M., in the basement of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, West 18th St., near 5th Avenue. Its regular business meetings are held every first Thursday of each month, debates every second, and lectures every third. Its object is to improve the moral, intellectual, and social welfare of its members. Its officers are; Chas. J. LeClercq, President; S. P. Cornelius, Vice-President; T. W. Haight, Secretary; Jacob Alexander, Treasurer; Alex J. Laing, Sergeant-at-arms. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, 515 West 37th Street, New York City.

PAS-A-PAS CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

The Pas-a-Pas Club is an organization of Chicago Deaf-Mutes effected with the object of dispensing intellectual improvement and moral amusement to its members and their friends. Its motto is, Pas-a-Pas—"step by step." The officers are: C. C. Codman; President; J. K. Watson, Vice-President; J. J. Kleinhans, Secretary and Treasurer. Secretary's address is 853 N. Clark St.

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club holds its meeting at 919 Olive Street, Room 12, 3d floor, in the Empire Building. Regular business meeting on the second Thursday in each month, for business only. The purposes of the club are principally of a social nature, but the literary advancements of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen will not be neglected. Lectures will be announced by the President from time to time, and all are welcomed on such occasions. Strangers in town are cordially invited to drop in at any time of the day, and make themselves at home. Officers: President, William Stafford; Vice-President, W. E. Guss; Secretary, Louis Jacoby; Treasurer, Leo. Froning; Sergeant-at-Arms, Chas. Hein; Trustees, W. T. Campbell and W. F. Stocksick. Secretary's address is No. 915 Franklin Avenue.

THE LOS ANGELES ASSOCIATION

Services every Sunday, at 3 P.M. at the Guild Room of the St. Paul's Church, Olive Street, Los Angeles. Objects: 1. The holding of religious services in the sign-language. 2. The social and intellectual improvement of deaf-mutes. 3. Assisting them to obtain employment at their trades. 4. Visiting and aiding them in sickness. 5. Giving information and advice where needed. Officers: President, Norman V. Lewis; Vice-President, Alex. Houghton; Secretary-Treasurer and Missionary, Thos. Widd.

N. B.—The post-office address of Mr. Thomas Widd is Station R, Los Angeles, Cal., to whom all communications should be addressed.

THE EPHPHATHA CLUB, OF BOSTON.

The Ephphatha Club was organized during the month of October, 1886, for the purpose of promoting the social relations of the deaf-mutes. Any outside deaf-mutes can join the club by applying to the Secretary. Those who live fifteen or more miles from Boston, can be admitted as visitors by applying to the President or any friend who is a member. The officers are as follows: President, R. Docharty; Vice-President, Henry A. Acheson; Treasurer, Henry A. Jellison; Secretary, John J. McNeil; Librarian, D. P. Crocker. Communication to the secretary, 5 Indiana Street.

THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officered by Oscar Kinsman, of Providence, R. I., President; John T. Keefe, of Bellows Falls, Vt., Vice-President; Geo. C. Sawyer, of Chelsea, Mass., Secretary; Levi A. Lester, of Providence, R. I., Treasurer. State Directors: For Massachusetts, John T. Tillinghast, of New Bedford, Mass.; for New Hampshire, W. E. White, of Bennington, N. H.; for Maine, Hiram P. Hunt, of Gray, Me.; for Vermont, W. B. Streeter, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; for Rhode Island, John F. Donnelly, of Woonsocket, R. I. For any information, write to the Secretary, 36 Orange St., Chelsea, Mass., with stamp enclosed for reply.

THE BAY STATE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

This Mission is for the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of deaf-mutes in those places where their numbers make it advisable; to encourage the formation of Union Societies, for the mutual benefit of all, in their respective localities; to interest all friends of humanity and Christianity in their behalf; to assist in giving extra services to such local Union Societies, which are in need of more services than they can maintain themselves; to offer an additional or extended help to any independent local society, with their co-operation; to strengthen the ties of Christian and ministerial brotherhood; and to discuss subjects pertaining to sacred ministry. The officers are E. W. Frisbee, President; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer; and A. C. Hargrave and H. P. Chapman, Executive Committee.

THE CHICAGO DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The Chicago Deaf-Mute Society was organized in the month of September, 1878, for the purpose of promoting the moral welfare of the mute community. Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month at residences of its members. The officers are as follows: Champion L. Buchan, President; Mrs. Edwin D. Bowes, Vice-President; John R. Cotton, Treasurer; Edward Holmes, Secretary. The secretary's address is 381 Centre Street.

GERMAN CHARITY SOCIETY.

Meets at Germania Hall, 46 Avenue A, between 3d & 4th Street, New York City. President, F. W. Sibitzky; Vice-President, Jacob Alexander; S. Werner, Recording Secretary, 61 E. 4th St.; H. Eschert, Financial, Secretary, and Isidor Schueler, Treasurer.

THE NEW JERSEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Meets every two weeks, Thursday evening, at 8 sharp, in the Rector Street Chapel, in Rector Street near Park Street. The officers of the Association are: President, L. Brede; Vice-President, Wm. Caldicott; Secretary, J. D. Ward; Treasurer, Ella Bourfield; Sergeant-at-Arms, John P. Cotter.

THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. Its regular meeting for ladies and gentlemen is every other Saturday evening. The object is the moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates and story telling. The officers of the society are President, J. L. Conners; Vice-President, H. H. Brown; Secretary, J. S. Kenney; Treasurer, J. C. Ritter, and Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Burt. It has also a Bible Class which meets in the Guild room every Sunday at 3 o'clock, P.M., under the leadership of its chairman. All the deaf-mutes and strangers in town and its vicinity are invited to drop in at the Bible Class and regular meetings. The Secretary's address is 303 Second Avenue, West Troy, N. Y.

THE KANSAS CITY DEAF-MUTE LITERARY & DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Kansas City Deaf-Mute Literary and Debating Society hold their meetings every Sunday afternoon at 3 P.M., at The Christian Church, corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets. The object of the society is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are C. S. Minor, President; E. B. Sprague, Vice-President; John R. Laughlin, Secretary; Frank Laughlin, Treasurer. All strangers of good behavior are invited to attend. Address all communications to Frank Laughlin, 636 Euclid Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESTERN PENNA. PRAYER MEETING OF PITTSBURGH.

The Deaf-Mute Prayer Meeting meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sixth Avenue near Wood Street. The deaf-mutes also hold Sabbath meetings in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on 8th street near Duquenna Way St., every Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Strangers and deaf-mutes in general are cordially invited. All communications relating to the Young Men's Christian Association should be sent to the Committee, H. H. B. McMaster, No. 58 Pride St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SALEM SOCIETY.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is an unsectarian society, organized in Sept. 23, 1874, and occupies a whole building of four rooms, No. 2 rear of Mansfield Block. Divine services, every Sunday, and prayer meeting, every Friday evenings. The members are at liberty to use it at any time (day or evening) in the week for reading, etc. The officers of the Society for 1888 are Hardy P. Chapman, President; Mrs. Persis S. Bowden, Secretary; Henry A. Chapman, Treasurer; and Samuel Hamilton, and George Strout, Directors.

TOUSLEY SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Tousley Society meets every Sunday at 10.30 A.M., at 70 East Seventh Street. Its object is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community. The officers are Anthony Shroeder, President; De Witt Toulsey, Vice-President; Mrs. B. Klage, Treasurer; John F. Riley, Secretary. Business meetings or lectures and story telling, may be held on any week evening by a vote. Deaf-mute stranges of good habits in general are cordially invited to make themselves at home. The Secretary's address is 70 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

GRAND EXCURSION

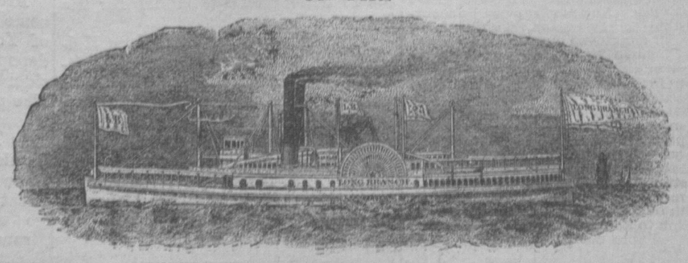
IN AID OF THE

Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes

UP THE HUDSON RIVER TO

IONA ISLAND,

ON THE



PALATIAL SALOON STEAMER "LONG BRANCH,"

Wednesday, August 27th, 1890.

Music by Prof. R. E. Sause.

TICKETS, - - - - - - - - - 50 CENTS
CHILDREN, (*under twelve years of age*) - - 25 CENTS

Boat leaves: { Foot 23d Street, East River, 8 a.m. / Foot 21st Street, North River, 9 a.m. / Foot 158th Street, North River, 10 a.m. sharp.

☞ *Iona Island is about 40 miles sail up the "American Rhine." It has the reputation of being the best excursion resort along the Hudson.*

☞ *The steamer "Long Branch," is familiar to all deaf-mutes. It is licensed to carry 1,600 people. Returning, the boat will leave the grove at five o'clock, one hour later than last year's excursion.*

☞ *Parties desiring to take their lunch along, can have their baskets checked at 15 cents each.*

☞ *Terhune, the well-known caterer, has been engaged for the occasion and those who do not take their lunch along, can feel assured of first class treatment, and at moderate prices.*

☞ *Dancing can be indulged in on the forward deck, and at the grove. First class music will be furnished for the benefit of those who can hear and speak.*

☞ *All are welcomed. For information, address the Secretary, Station M, New York City.*

Committee of Arrangements:

W. G. JONES, *Chairman;* G. S. PORTER, *Sec'y;* I. N. SOPER, *Treas*